THE LITERARY DIGEST

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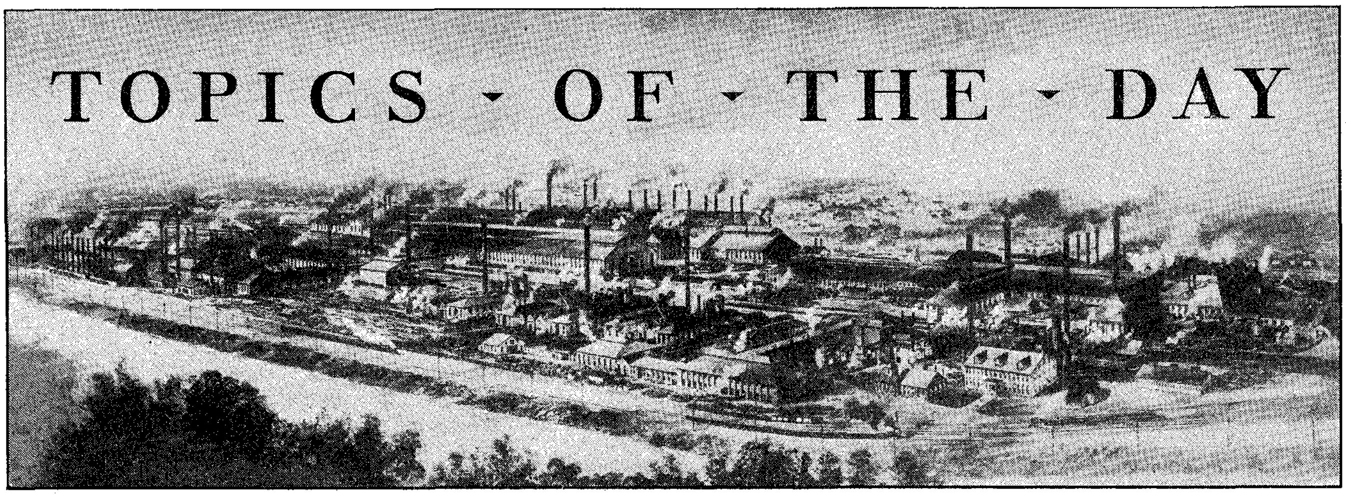
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



THE BETHLEHEM STEEL-WORKS, WHOSE WAR-EXPORTS EXCITE IRE IN GERMANY AND ECSTASY IN WALL STREET.

GERMANY CHALLENGES OUR NEUTRALITY

SUCH EPITHETS as "insulting," "preposterous," "insolent," "offensive and arrogant," "intemperate," "impudent," "impertinent," and "bumptious" meet the eye again and again as we scan the editorial utterances of the American press on Germany's "memorandum" to our State Department accusing the United States of violating the true spirit of neutrality in permitting the exportation of arms to the Allies and in not insisting on the right to send food to Germany. Even in such centers of German-American population as Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati we find vigorous dissent from the German contentions set forth so bluntly by Ambassador von Bernstorff. "Our only safety lies in standing firmly by the course that we have adopted," declares the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), and this view is shared by the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), *Post Dispatch* (Ind.), and *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), the last-named characterizing Germany's latest protest as "not very diplomatic in substance or in form," and "too much of a play to the galleries." "The whole tone of the note is unusual," declares the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), and its criticism of our Government "is neither temperate nor fair." We cite the politics of the papers quoted because in many quarters this manifestation of German diplomacy has been styled a deliberate attempt to stir up public feeling in this country against President Wilson's Administration. In the press discussion of it, however, political lines seem to be entirely forgotten. Thus the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) points out that "the graveness of the offense implied in the note is, after all, its obvious purpose—to interfere in American politics by exciting an element of our population to organized political antagonism to our Government's course in a matter of foreign policy." In this attempt, adds *The Transcript*, "Count von Bernstorff has rendered himself offensive to both President and people." "The rather unusual action of the Ambassador in giving out the text of the communication before our State Department saw fit to do so," remarks the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "seems to indicate that it is intended as a message to the American people rather than as a note to the Government; that it is more propagandist than diplomatic." This impression is strengthened in Washington official circles, the correspondent tells us, by the wording of the passage that reads:

> "If the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

This, declares the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.), "is an open incitement to American citizens to embarrass and constrain their Government"—a view shared by such papers as the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Tribune* (Rep.), Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), and Baltimore *American* (Rep.). Diplomatic notes, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) reminds us, are supposed to be addrest to a Government and not to a people, and in the Boston *Transcript* we read again:

> "It is a military maxim that the bearer of a flag of truce forfeits his safe conduct if he presumes to treat with an army save through its commander. By parity it may be held that an Ambassador who presumes to treat with a nation otherwise than through its Government forfeits his acceptability."

Nor is this note the only instance of the German Ambassador's

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tendency to meddle in American politics, notes the Springfield *Republican:*

> “Receiving last week at the German Embassy a delegation of dyestuffs-importers and textile-manufacturers, Count von Bernstorff told his hearers that there would be no further trouble about dyestuffs-shipments if they could get the United States to threaten an embargo on exports of war-supplies to Great Britain unless interference with trade between America and Germany in foodstuffs, cotton, and other non-contraband goods ceased. The Ambassador, it can hardly be denied, sought to start or promote a political movement among the American people bearing upon their Government's neutrality policy, for no embargo on war-supplies could possibly be carried into effect without a special act of Congress passed contrary to the wishes of the Administration as they are now understood.”

“If the German Ambassador is of the opinion that the American people can not see through a hole in a millstone, he is crediting them with an obtuseness that his associations in this country should make impossible,” comments the Baltimore *American*, which continues:

> “When any foreign-directed coterie or cabal can secure alinement of the American people against their head in matters of serious international import, they may write down the American Government as a failure. It will not be so written down at present. But the German Ambassador is surely and certainly writing himself down as a failure through his efforts to antagonize the American Washington Administration through the American people.”

Count von Bernstorff, remarks the New York *Tribune*, “may think it worth while to foment opposition to an Administration which on general grounds has lost popularity,” but—

> “Whether it is popular or not, the people are behind the present Administration in insisting that foreign agents and foreign interests keep out of the arena of domestic politics. Count von Bernstorff should read up on the Sackville-West and Thurston cases and also ponder the result in the recent municipal election in Chicago. The further he goes on the path which he seems inclined to follow, the worse it will be for him personally and for Germany's case in this country.”

VON BERNSTORFF,

Whose diplomacy has not carried the American press by storm.

Count von Bernstorff assures the press that he can see no reason why he should be criticized for making public the note, which “was delivered to the Department of State on April 2 and was not published until April 12.” After stating that the British Orders in Council “have altered the universally recognized rules of international law in such a one-sided manner that they arbitrarily suppress the trade of neutral countries with Germany,” and pointing out that the United States Government has not yet obtained from Great Britain the release of the American ship *Wilhelmina*, this now famous note remarks: “It is, therefore, to be assumed that the United States Government has accepted England's violations of international law.” Turning to the question of exporting war-materials, the communication continues:

> “Conditions in the present war are different from those in any former wars. For this reason it is not justified to point at the fact that perhaps in former wars Germany furnished belligerents with war-material, because in those former cases the question was not whether any war-material was to be furnished to the belligerents, but merely which one of the competing countries would furnish it.
>
> “In the present war, with the exception of the United States, all the countries capable of a noteworthy production of war-material are either at war themselves or completing their armaments, and have, accordingly, prohibited the exportation of war-material. Therefore the United States of America is the only country in a position to export war-material. This fact ought to give a new meaning to the idea of neutrality independent of the formal law.
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> “Instead of that and in contradiction with the real spirit of neutrality, an enormous new industry of war-materials of every kind is being built up in the United States, inasmuch as not only the existing plants are kept busy and enlarged, but also new ones are continually founded.
>
> “The international agreements for the protection of the rights of neutrals originate in the necessity of protecting the existing industries of the neutral countries. They were never intended to encourage the creation of entirely new industries in neutral States, as, for instance, the new war industry in the United States, which supplies only one party of the belligerents.
>
> “In reality the American industry is supplying only Germany's enemies, a fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well, if it were possible.
>
> “If the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs. This spirit of neutrality should appear the more justified to the United States as it has been maintained toward Mexico.
>
> “According to the declaration of a Congressman, made in the House Committee for Foreign Relations, December 30, 1914, President Wilson is quoted as having said on February 4, 1914, when the embargo on arms for Mexico was lifted:
>
> “‘We should stand for genuine neutrality, *considering the surrounding facts of the case.*’ . . . He then held in that case that, because Carranza had no ports, while Huerta had them and was able to import these materials, it was our duty as a nation to treat them (Carranza and Huerta) upon an equality if we wished to observe the true spirit of neutrality as compared with a mere paper neutrality.
>
> “This conception of ‘the spirit of neutrality,’ if applied to the present case, would lead to an embargo on arms.”

Apparently the German view of neutrality, remarks the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), “is something that will either benefit Germany or hand a jolt to her enemies”; and the New York *Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) thinks that the kind of neutrality our Teuton friends desire is “pro-German neutrality.” The New York *Sun* (Ind.) finds this German note “offensive in substance, arrogant in tone, and calculated to alienate American friendship.” To the Brooklyn *Eagle* it is an “affront,” while the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) exclaims that the Ambassador “should be given his passports.” The New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) regards it as “a stupendous blunder,” and the New York *Commercial* (Com.) remarks that we are being subjected to too much German “nagging.”

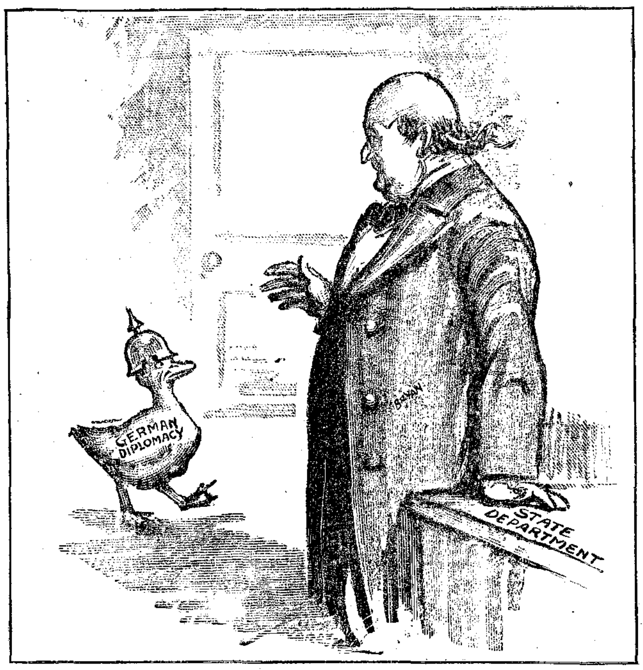
Taking up the note's reference to Mexico, the New York *Evening Post* reminds the Ambassador that in laying an embargo on the shipment of arms into our neighbor Republic the President “was acting under a specific statute enacted by Congress for this specific case.” Explaining this point at greater length the Springfield *Republican* says:

> “The Congressional act vesting discretion in the President to establish an embargo was based on this country's special interest in the maintenance of constitutional governments in Latin America and the discouragement of chronic civil war in the area that is still under the influence of the Monroe Doctrine. On the other hand, Congress has not authorized the President to establish an embargo on exports of arms to Europe, nor could such an embargo have been established once the present

European War had begun without severe and unneutral discrimination against the belligerent controlling the ocean transportation routes."

To balance against this unsympathetic reception of the German memorandum by so large a portion of our press, we find an uncompromising indorsement of Count von Bernstorff's words in *The Fatherland*, New York. "The note but feebly reflects the opinions of many patriotic Americans," declares this German-American organ, which has no fault to find with the protest except its "lack of vigor." To quote further:

> "For the sake of momentary gain to gunmakers and a commission of 15 per cent. on all purchases for the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, we sacrifice the business good-will of one hundred million people. The Dupont powder-mills may double their earnings, but we shall earn the undying resentment of the Central Powers and the contempt of the Allies. Bethlehem Steel may sky-rocket in the stock market, but what will that avail four hundred thousand workers in our silk-mills, whose industry will shortly be paralyzed for lack of dyestuffs? The increased profits of the Winchester Arms Company will not compensate the American farmer for the lack of potash.
>
> "We have brought all this upon ourselves. An embargo on arms or an order closing the ports of the United States to the ships of every nation that refuses to abide by the Declaration of London would have secured for us now and for all time the freedom of the seas. The threatened impoverishment of our own citizens and the deaths of hundreds of thousands of our brothers abroad must be laid straight at the door of President Wilson. . . . . . .
>
> "The recent note of the German Government points out our complete diplomatic failure in our relations with Great Britain. The apathy of the State Department where American rights are considered stops little short of treason. Even if the American people were to tolerate Mr. Bryan's masterly inactivity, the Teutonic Allies have a right to complain. For we can not surrender our own rights without also affecting the rights of others. We should have exhausted every means short of war to exert pressure upon Great Britain. Our notes to Great Britain read as tho they were written by the British Ambassador. . . . We insist upon the exportation of arms, but we fail to insist with equal force upon the right to export the products of peace. A perfectly neutral attitude would compel us to lay an embargo on implements of murder; but to ship food to the women and children of Germany, even if it should become necessary to protect our merchantmen with a squadron of war-ships—that would be in accordance with the American ideal of civilization. But Germany does not ask us to live up to our ideals. She merely demands fair play. German men are willing to die from American bullets, so long as we do not aid England in starving their wives and their children. German women are willing to feel the pinch of starvation, so long as we do not ship bullets to kill their men. But the German nation is justly indignant if we insist upon both murdering their men and starving their women and children.
>
> "Not content with this, we make our harbors bases of supplies for British war-ships. Our flagrant breaches of neutrality, culminating in what the German Government has characterized as an 'attack' on a German ship, necessarily strain our relations with Germany to the breaking-point. If we continue in this policy, our attitude may lead to a complete diplomatic rupture. No one would regret such a thing more than the Americans of German descent, but it is not the primary reason for our dissatisfaction. Our chief count against the Wilson Administration is that its acts, no matter what technical defense may be made for them, constitute a menace to the prosperity of the United States and a source of poignant humiliation to all Americans who place the honor of their country above the profits of Mr. Morgan."



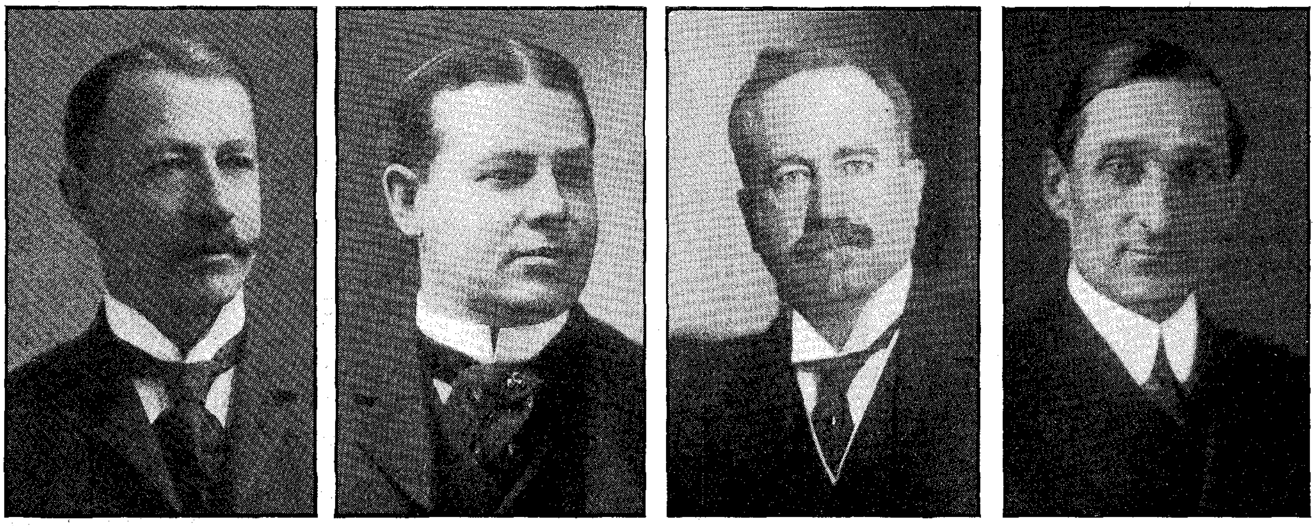
"WHAT A FUNNY DOVE!"
—Starrett in the New York *Tribune*.

THE RIGGS BANK ROW

THE controversy between the Riggs National Bank, of Washington, and the Treasury Department reminds many editors of the quarrel between Andrew Jackson and Nicholas Biddle, which led to the destruction of the United States Bank, and some of them foresee consequences nearly as serious. On the surface, says the Newark *News*, "it simmers down to a case of alleged unwarranted persecution of the Riggs Bank by high Government officials, and to charges by the latter that some of the activities of the Riggs Bank and its banking methods called for action." But, exclaims the New York *Sun*, "there is so much behind what has been revealed!" It seems certain to the Brooklyn *Eagle* "that a battle of Titans is impending, and fear of banking anarchy and a tightening of credits that may spell panic is not wholly unjustified by the prospect of a long and bitter struggle between the Government-controlled Reserve Bank system and the vast Morgan and Rockefeller interests behind the National City Bank and its allies." And the New York *American's* financial editor regards the Riggs Bank suit as the first gun in the Presidential campaign, "a shot that is likely to reverberate through American political and financial history." But important as the case is thought to be, the newspapers generally prefer to suspend judgment on it, inasmuch as it awaits judicial decision. In the meanwhile, however, it is noted that the chief antagonists, by issuing lengthy statements to the press, are asking for a popular as well as a judicial verdict.

The Riggs National Bank is the largest and one of the oldest banking institutions in Washington. It has handled large Governmental deposits, and is credited by the New York *Tribune* with having "had the account of every President of the United States from Van Buren to and including William H. Taft." It is said to be allied with the powerful National City Bank of New York, tho officials of the latter deny any actual relationship or any connection with the Riggs suit. The Government officers attacked are William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, both *ex-officio* members of the Federal Reserve Board. In the New York papers there are references to a long-standing personal hostility of both Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Williams to the financial interests connected with the Riggs Bank, running back to events antedating their official careers. At any rate, in the complaint brought April 12 before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the Riggs Bank asks that these gentlemen be enjoined from using their official position to wreak their personal revenge on the bank. Of the thirty-seven charges in the bill of particulars, as summarized by the bank and printed in the Washington dispatches, we note the following:

> "That the said Williams and McAdoo have conspired to irreparably injure the plaintiff bank, and have flagrantly exceeded the powers confided to them by law and abused the powers so confided to them, and prostituted their high offices to their personal malice, seeking unlawfully to destroy and unconstitutionally to confiscate without due process of law the property of said bank; and that said defendants have unlawfully withheld $5,000 due the plaintiff bank, the said $5,000 being interest on Government bonds, the property of said plaintiff



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CHARLES C. GLOVER, President of the Riggs National Bank.

MILTON E. AILES, Vice-President of the Riggs Bank.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Controller of the Currency.

WILLIAM G. M'ADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

CHIEF PERSONALITIES IN THE WASHINGTON BANK CONTROVERSY.

> bank, and held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation.
>
> "The plaintiff bank petitions the court to restrain the defendant Williams from interfering or intermeddling in any unlawful manner with the property of the plaintiff or with its officers, or subjecting them to any penalties or forfeitures; to enjoin the said Williams from refusing to approve the plaintiff bank as a depositary for the funds of other national banks; to declare the aforesaid penalty of $5,000 null and void.
>
> "The bank avers that said Williams has maliciously used his high office as a cover to pry impertinently, arrogantly, and insolently into matters with which he has no official concern whatever, with the intent to impair or injure the bank in order to wreak his vengeance and that of McAdoo on account of their personal hatred of certain of its officers."

At the same time, the bank gave out a letter to Mr. Williams, which tells of a scene in the Treasury Department, where in a discussion over a newspaper criticism of Mr. Williams, Secretary McAdoo swore at one official of the Riggs Bank, and said significantly to its president: "Mr. Glover, you know what this means to the Riggs National Bank."

Mr. Williams replied by placing his case in the hands of the Department of Justice and issuing a public statement. He said that while the bank is solvent, nevertheless, if the methods and practises of the bank's officers complained of had been permitted to continue, "the results would have been serious." Recent investigations, he asserted, disclosed important irregularities and unlawful practises on the part of certain officers of the bank; and "it is consistent with the attitude of these officers to attempt by unwarranted and untrue statements to place themselves and the bank in a position of martyrdom at the hands of the Administration." The Controller explained that "The penalty imposed for failure to make reports, the collection of which penalty they seek to have enjoined, grows out of their unwillingness to disclose the true nature of the transactions engaged in." The account of the Treasury Department interview is declared "misleading and grossly distorted." In this statement, Mr. Williams further charges, according to the New York *Tribune's* summary,

> "That the bank's officers have misused their powers; have made false and misleading statements; have refused data called for by the Controller's department; have tempted women, including Treasury employees, to engage in costly stock speculations, and have made many improper loans to persons connected with the bank through 'dummies.'"

This statement promptly brought forth a counter-reply, which asserted that all of the bank's loans were fully secured by excellent collateral, and that the Controller made unfair omissions in speaking of the loans to bank officials, which he called improper. The brokerage business conducted by officers of the bank is explained and justified, tho it "was discontinued by these officers early in the summer of 1914." As to the stock-speculation charges, the bank says its officers "have never advised or encouraged any person, man or woman, young or old, to speculate in stocks or to buy stocks for investment, and the Controller's insinuation to the contrary is a gross perversion of the truth."

Finally, the Riggs National Bank has sent out to the national banks of the country a letter asking for their indorsement and moral support in "this fight which it is making for every national bank in this country"—this "attempt to defeat the gross usurpation of authority by the Controller."

That the bank has this moral support is the opinion of a New York *Sun* representative who has conferred with certain unnamed "big men in the American banking world." As a rule, however, bankers refuse to express any opinion on the case, and newspaper editors are almost equally non-committal. The New York *Sun* is inclined to think that from the documents the bank officials have the best of the argument. *The World*, however, thinks the charges made by the Controller of the Currency against the officers of the Riggs Bank "are of too serious a nature to be disposed of merely by an accusation of unworthy motives."

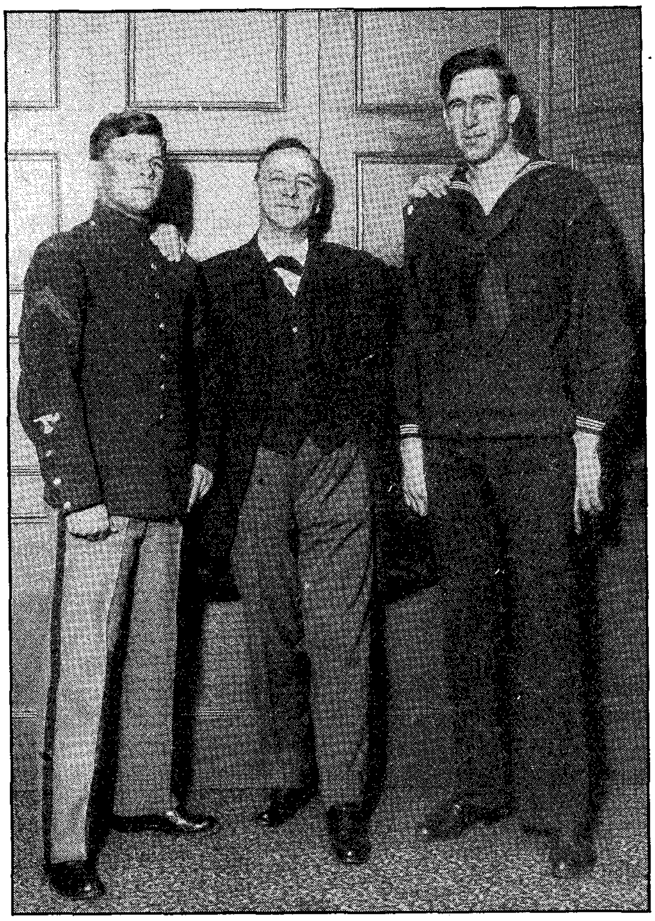
An immediate financial effect of the case, the New York *Sun* thinks, "will be to check the propaganda for the disruption of State banking systems in order to facilitate their merger with the Federal Reserve system."

Taking up the political bearings of the case, the New York *American's* financial editor says that "all possibility of a reconciliation between the present Administration and responsible business men is now believed to have vanished." We read:

> "The quarrel is not merely one between an ex-banker who was classed as a 'sorehead' and a Washington bank. Its ramifications take in the whole Wilson Administration on one side and, indirectly, the National City Bank of New York and all its associated interests on the other, altho this bank disclaims all responsibility for the suit.
>
> "If Mr. Williams can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the American public that his sole motive has been regard for the general welfare, . . . then the public will stand by him loyally, even if he may have technically exceeded his prescribed powers, and the upshot of the whole episode will greatly benefit the Administration.
>
> "If, on the other hand, the public becomes convinced that Mr. Williams used his office to pay off old scores, then no legal verdict will save him and his confrères from ignominious defeat."

DANIELS IN THE LIONS' DEN

THE FEELINGS of the Hebrew prophet as he descended into the menagerie of King Darius may now be shared by his namesake at the head of our Navy Department, with a hostile ring of statesmen, editors, and naval experts acting as the roaring beasts of prey. While the sinking of the *F-4* and the resignation of Rear-Admiral Fiske supply the avowed reasons for the ferocity, the feeling behind it has apparently been gathering force for some time, and has its origin, we are told, in the Navy itself, whose ancient and cherished traditions this Democratic Secretary has more than once disregarded. Speaking in Washington last week Representative Augustus P. Gardner (Rep.), of Massachusetts, made the startling statement, according to a correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), that "the loss of life on the *F-4* is due to Secretary Daniels's neglect of our submarines," and a Boston dispatch to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) quotes ex-Representative Hobson (Dem.), of Alabama, as indorsing this view. Mr. Gardner and Mr. Hobson also agree that Rear-Admiral Fiske, "one of the ablest naval officers in the service," was virtually forced to resign from the office of Aid for Operations in the Navy Department because of his differences with the Secretary. Says Mr. Gardner, leader in the demand for a Congressional investigation of this country's military preparedness:



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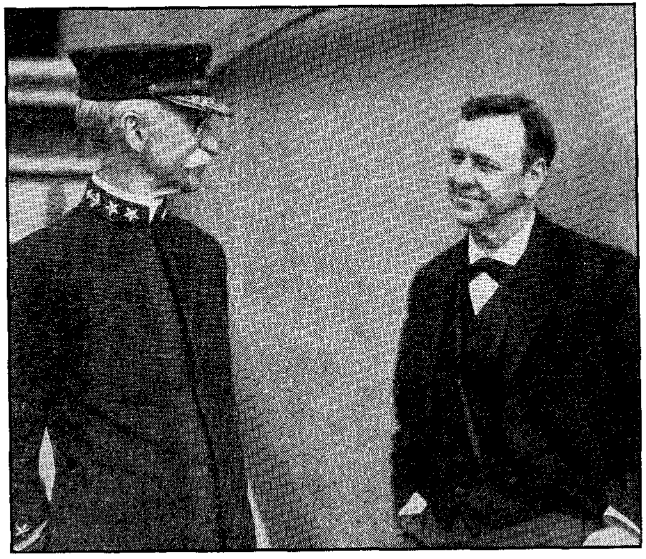
DEMOCRATIZING THE SERVICE.

Secretary Daniels's efforts to lessen the emphasis on caste in the Navy have not met with the entire approval of its officers. This photograph was taken in the Brooklyn Naval Y. M. C. A., where he had been telling the men that under his administration more avenues for promotion would be opened to them. His companions are Corporal P. W. Barbour and bluejacket S. L. Eckhard.

"Admiral Bradley Fiske has paid the penalty for his courageous outspokenness, and now mark the others as they follow him down the plank. Yates Stirling is likely to be the next. He is the man who called the attention of the department to the rotten condition of the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic fleet. He is the man who testified that out of twelve submarines under his command, outside of the Canal Zone, only one could take part in the maneuvers when the order came to mobilize last November. I state it as a fact that on December 9, 1914, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, administered a stinging rebuke to Commander Stirling because he called the attention of the Navy Department to the neglected policy adopted toward the submarine flotilla, and I challenge the said Josephus Daniels to publish the letter.



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TAKING STOCK OF EACH OTHER.

Rear-Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, whose inability to see eye to eye concerning the Navy's needs is said to be the reason for the Rear Admiral's recent resignation as Aid for Operations in the Navy Department.

"The sinking of the *F-4* is a gruesome commentary on Secretary Daniels's policy of peaceful persuasion and pretense of preparedness."

While the daily papers generally agree with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) in regard to the *F-4*, that until we are in possession of the facts "it is neither just nor satisfactory to place the blame," they are widely inclined to interpret Rear-Admiral Fiske's resignation as a protest against Mr. Daniels's administration of the Navy Department, and to take a critical view of the Secretary. We will begin, then, with the criticisms and quote the more favorable opinions at the end of this article. Since the European War shocked us into a consideration of our home defenses we have heard much of the inadequacy and unpreparedness of our Navy, and many papers are ready to connect these alleged shortcomings with the Naval Secretary's well-known pacifist and antimilitarist sentiments. "When a Secretary of the Navy of the caliber of Josephus Daniels loses the services of a 14-inch gun like Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske there is something radically wrong," remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), which adds: "As for the country, it can have no confidence in an unsophisticated Secretary who drops such a pilot." It is no secret, the press report, that the Rear-Admiral's recommendations in the line of his duty and as a recognized naval expert of international reputation have received scant consideration by the Department. They recall his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs last winter that it would require from three to five years to put our fleet into a condition to meet the fleet of any other first-class Power, and his assertion that the Navy's fundamental need was a General Staff. Secretary Daniels told the same committee that the fleet was prepared for almost any emergency, and declared himself opposed to the staff system, or any plan which proposed to substitute for Congress any other agency to determine naval policy. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* refers to the rumor that "Secretary Daniels's desire to 'democratize' the Navy has had the effect of lessening discipline, and that generally there was no sympathy between the Navy Department and officers attached to the forces afloat." Rear-Admiral Fiske's resignation, remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), "is significant of a situation which should not be permitted to be hid by official censorship," and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that "the incident is only one more evidence of the disorganization wrought in the Navy since it became, under its present civilian head, the victim of uninstructed self-confidence and amateurish experiment." The rule of Secretary Daniels, asserts the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), has "created a serious demoralization," and it cites in support of this view the fact that "the Atlantic squadron has just returned from a drill season in Southern waters which is pronounced by naval officers to be the most unsatisfactory in the record of the Navy." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) reminds us that "not long ago at Vera Cruz the enlisted men of the United States Navy hissed the picture of the Secretary of the Navy when it was thrown upon a screen"; and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.) admits that "Secretary Daniels, with the best intentions in the world, has not been able to 'hit it off' with either the high or the low naval officers." Turning again to the Republican press, we find the Hartford *Courant* complaining that "Mr. Daniels does not appear ever to have taken the United States Navy seriously," and the Boston *Transcript* declares that "any attempt to restore morale and enthusiasm, without which there can be no efficiency, must date from the day of Mr. Daniels's departure from the Cabinet."

In tone the newspaper criticisms of Secretary Daniels range, as one editor remarks, from flippancy to ferocity. Something of both notes, perhaps, may be detected in an article by Colonel Harvey in the April *North American Review*, in which this friend of President Wilson mercilessly lampoons a member of his Cabinet as the counterpart of *Sir Joseph Porter*, that altruistic "ruler of the Queen's Navee" who made his first bow to the public in the comic opera "Pinafore." Prefacing his discussion with Macaulay's words, "we could make shift to live under a debauchee or a tyrant, but to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear," Colonel Harvey touches with ridicule on the Secretary's famous order forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors on naval vessels, his move to "turn battle-ships into primary school-houses," and his effort to eliminate caste from the Navy. He finally reaches the conclusion that——

> "If he has done a single useful act, barring his boasted saving at the spigot while wasting at the bung-hole, the instance has yet to be revealed. . . . . . .
>
> "To chide the President for not ridding himself and the country of such a clog is easy, but none cognizant of the present political situation within the Democratic party can fail to recognize the hazard of offending the Secretary of State and the army of teetotalers whose apostle he has become."

Another critic of Mr. Daniels's régime is Mr. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, who declares that the whole tendency of the present Administration "has been to decidedly lower and discourage those military and strictly professional elements upon which the efficiency of the Navy absolutely depends." Writing in *Harper's Weekly* of April 10, Mr. Meyer goes on to say:

> "When a naval officer runs his ship upon the beach, he is called before a court martial. Unfortunately there is no court martial before which the civil head of the Navy can be called (unless the President acts on his own initiative) when it is plainly apparent that, by his policy and methods, he is leading the whole Navy, for instance, upon the rocks of utter inefficiency for war."

Formidable as these attacks appear, they are heavily discounted by *The Army and Navy Register*, a service organ published in Washington, which notes in them all "a similarity that suggests a common, and undeniably spiteful, origin." Says *The Register:*

> "It is not just to Mr. Daniels to hold him responsible, or even partly responsible, for the lack of naval preparedness for war. If he is considered as entitled to blame on that score, he must, by the same token, be accorded full credit for having obtained from the Sixty-third Congress more than was ever derived from any preceding Congress by any of his predecessors in the Navy Department. It should be recognized, in all fairness to Mr. Daniels, that he has made a good impression upon the naval committees, whether or not naval officers are prepared to accept that statement. Certainly as much could not have been said of Mr. Meyer. . . . . . .
>
> "It is, finally, foolish to talk of the injury which Mr. Daniels has done or is capable of doing to naval efficiency. Even were he determined to damage the service—and no such intention can be attributed to Mr. Daniels, however inscrutable may be his motives to some of his critics—he could achieve nothing of a serious, much less of a permanent, nature affecting the readiness of the Navy for war and the ability of its personnel to cope with any situation that may make a demand upon it."

And the New York *Evening Post*, while expressing the opinion that "Mr. Daniels is not of Cabinet size," finds manifest unfairness in most of the current attacks upon him. One reason for the animus behind them, it points out, is that he "has incurred the wrath and subjected himself to the effective press agencies of powerful interests by moving against the ammunition and armament rings, cutting down the price of projectiles, and saving $3,000,000 in the cost of the materials of the battle-ship *Arizona* alone." As to his unpopularity with the Navy, says *The Evening Post*, that is partly due to the fact that "he has dared to think for himself," whereas "the Navy clique thinks that the Secretary is there to be led by the nose as it sees fit." Moreover—

> "The corps of officers of the Navy forms the nearest approach to an aristocratic caste which this country has yet seen. On its social side there is a snobbishness which few people can realize who have not observed it. For this the feminine element is considerably responsible; but the Navy feeling of superiority to any other branch of the Government service does not rest on that alone. It has looked down upon the Army because, until 1901, all its officers were graduates of Annapolis, while the Army officers—terrible as it seems—were recruited from civil life and from the ranks. Since 1901, Navy warrant officers, never more than five, have been made commissioned officers. But last year five enlisted men—ordinary American sailors!—were admitted to Annapolis as a result of Secretary Daniels's obtaining from Congress a provision admitting fifteen apprentices or sailors a year to that school. He wanted twenty-five, but obtained fifteen; and there are about twenty sailors studying to enter next fall. This they can do only if they pass the regular examinations: none the less, this action of the Secretary is cited as being one of the things—besides being photographed between two sailors—calculated to break down proper naval traditions, however undemocratic they may be."

From the Washington correspondence of the same paper we learn that "it was Secretary Daniels personally who turned the light upon the fact that the United States had absolutely no submarine mines, and set in motion the necessary machinery, so that they are now being produced in adequate numbers." The same correspondent characterizes as "tommy-rot" the rumors that "as a result of the performances of this particular Secretary, the Navy is utterly disorganized, demoralized, and generally going to the dogs." What is more, he says, it is tommy-rot "circulated for political reasons." And we read further:

> "More than any of his recent predecessors, Secretary Daniels has laid the foundations for, and in a fair measure brought into being, an actuality of coordination in his Department; especially has he increased the *esprit* and efficiency of touch as between the parts of his Department and between his Department and its fellow of the Army."

THE "FEAR OF GOD" IN TERRE HAUTE

EVEN AN ATTORNEY for the accused had his doubts whether "the fear of God" was very widely prevalent in Terre Haute during the prosperous days of the Democratic political machine headed by Mayor Donn M. Roberts. And the revelations brought out during the trial of the men accused of conspiring to steal the November election in that city occasion similar doubts in the minds of editorial observers from one end of the country to the other. "No crime in the catalog," says the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, "was too foul for these men to commit." "Compared with this Terre Haute achievement," observes *The Herald* in sophisticated New York, "the exploits of the Philadelphia ring and of Tammany must rank as the work of amateurs." An Indiana paper, the Evansville *Press*, does not believe that "there has occurred in all of past history an exposé of political corruption approaching this Terre Haute case in brazenness and venality," and calls it "an organized, deliberate conspiracy to assassinate government of, by, and for the people."

THE MAYOR,

Donn M. Roberts, described by Judge Anderson as the "arch-conspirator" of Terre Haute. As a result of his recent trial, another engagement may interfere with his plan to spend four years in the Governor's mansion in Indianapolis.

But the fear of the Lord is being brought back to Terre Haute, and perhaps to other communities, by the strong hand of the Federal Government, Indiana editors now think, as they note the conviction and prison sentences of Mayor Roberts and a score of his associates. And in Terre Haute itself we find *The Star* soberly and gratefully declaring that—

> "This trial will exert a tremendous effect everywhere in the direction of reverence for law. Probably it is not too much to say that from this time on such offenses as Terre Haute so notably exemplifies will be no more. The fact that at every biennial November election the Federal jurisdiction will run as it has run in this case and crimes against the ballot will incur the penalties here meted out must rise up to deter men of the Donn Roberts type from daring to defy the law."

This epoch-making case began in the closing weeks of 1914 with the wholesale arrest of 116 Vigo County politicians, under a Federal indictment for conspiracy to corrupt the November election, at which a Senator and a Representative in Congress, as well as local officers, were elected. Of the accused, 89 confest their guilt either before or during the trial, which began on March 8 and was concluded by the conviction of the 27 remaining defendants on April 6. The case was tried before District-Judge A. B. Anderson, at Indianapolis. District-Attorney Frank Dailey conducted the prosecution, and ex-Congressman A. O. Stanley was the leading counsel for the defense. Briefly, says the Indianapolis *News* in a review of the case:

> "The evidence offered by the Government was gathered to show that every element necessary for election corruption was present at Terre Haute:
>
> "1. An ambitious and corrupt mayor.
>
> "2. City officers appointed by the mayor and indebted to him, and whose resignations he held in his hands.
>
> "3. A subservient police force.
>
> "4. Saloons delving in politics and under his control.
>
> "5. A large tenderloin district.
>
> "Evidence produced by the Government witnesses pointed to Roberts as the head of the conspiracy, who ordered his tools, the chief and assistant chief of police, to bleed saloon-keepers and powerful gambling interests and tenderloin divekeepers for slush funds, which the confest conspirators testified were used in debauching the election."

Even attorneys for the defense admitted the existence of corruption in Terre Haute, tho denying conspiracy or the guilt of individual defendants. The detailed evidence as printed daily in the Indiana papers and news dispatches has been a source of editorial amazement. We read in the Minneapolis *Journal*, for instance:

> "When a witness admits having voted twenty-two times in one day; when an election and registration inspector testifies that he worked the voting-machine for more than five hundred persons, and that he passed out more than five hundred cards and brass checks, redeemable at a saloon at a dollar each; when the Assistant Chief of Police of Terre Haute swears in detail how he collected 'a slush fund' totaling nearly six thousand dollars from saloon-keepers and gambling-room proprietors for registration and election purposes; when a saloon-keeper testifies how Mayor Roberts demanded that almost double the number of legal voters be registered in one precinct, and on election day threatened to put this saloon-keeper out of business if he didn't get out the vote—when one reads statements such as these, one marvels that an American city could sink to such degradation."

One bright spot in the Terre Haute case was the part played by women as watchers on election day, and later as witnesses, the New York *Evening Post* observes, with an ironic reference to the State legislature's recent antisuffrage action. Perhaps the most prominent of these workers was Mrs. S. C. Stimson. *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) summarizes her testimony from Indiana newspaper reports. Mrs. Stimson stood all day as watcher in one of the worst precincts in Terre Haute:

> "She saw 'repeaters' who had changed their clothing come back and vote, and said that men were brought up to vote who did not know the names under which they were to vote. . . . She had kept records of repeating on her poll-book, and she read a long list of names which were voted twice. She saw between three hundred and four hundred colored men vote in a precinct where but eighteen colored voters dwell.
>
> " 'I told the Democratic poll-book holder there was much repeating, and he said: "I don't see how you can tell—all colored fellows look alike." ' "

Other witnesses told of intimidation and assaults on voters, aided and abetted by the city police. One election official confest that he worked the voting-machine for more than five hundred persons, using his finger till he wore a blister, then he used a stick.

Among the city and county officials found guilty of responsibility for or participation in these deeds we read these names:

> Donn M. Roberts, Mayor of Terre Haute and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; Eli H. Redman, declared elected Vigo Circuit-Judge by ten votes; Elmer E. Talbott, Controller of Terre Haute until his resignation; Dennis Shea, Sheriff of Vigo County; Maurice Walsh, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, and treasurer of campaign funds; Harry S. Montgomery, President of the Board of Public Works; John M. Masselink, City Inspector of Weights and Measures; Thomas B. Smith, city judge; George Ehrenhardt, member of the Board of Public Works; Edward R. Driscoll, secretary of the Vigo County Democratic Committee; Joseph O'Mara, Street Commissioner; Arthur Gillis, undertaker, Progressive election official.

The list also includes the chief of police and his assistant, who pleaded guilty early in the proceedings.

The connection between politics and liquor in the case is shown, according to the Indianapolis *News*, first, by the money contributions from saloon-keepers, brewers, and distillers; secondly, by the fact that the list of indictments included forty-five saloon-keepers, bartenders, gamblers, divekeepers, and liquor-salesmen. So that Judge Anderson in passing sentence was constrained to remark:

> "My notion is that the saloon will have to go. I believe the time will come when the people will rise up and smash the saloon—at least, as we have it now. The evidence in this case showed that the saloons were the centers of nearly all the corruption in the election at Terre Haute."

Of the one hundred and sixteen men who confest or were found guilty, Mayor Roberts, described as "the arch-conspirator," was sentenced to a fine of $2,000 and six years in the Leavenworth Federal Prison. Twenty others received smaller fines and prison sentences. Minor offenders were let off with fines, short terms in the local jails, or suspended sentence. Mayor Roberts and the twenty will appeal. Meanwhile Mr. Roberts is still Mayor of Terre Haute, unless he is impeached or decides to resign. There is, however, a possibility of trial under State laws. Other places will follow Terre Haute's example and try to clean house, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, and it mentions the present investigation in Muncie, Ind., and stories of crookedness in Martinsville, Evansville, and Indianapolis.

The Terre Haute case, we read further in the Indianapolis *News*, is the first Government prosecution of persons for the wholesale theft of an election. Other newspapers are interested in it as a precedent; some are glad that there is a judicial power beyond the control of party bosses, others regret that the Federal arm had to be invoked in a purely local matter. Says the Charleston *News and Courier:*

> "The importance of the Terre Haute cases lies in the fact that if the legality of the trial is upheld it will be possible hereafter to secure from the United States courts a judicial review of nearly all elections except those held for municipalities. District-Attorney Dailey based his procedure on the fact that in the elections in which corruption was charged a United States Senator and United States Congressman were being voted for. As congressmen are voted upon every two years, and as in most States local officials are chosen at the same time, it is apparent that if the Supreme Court determines that the United States court had jurisdiction in these cases the consequences are bound to be far-reaching."

Or, more explicitly, "investigation by Federal courts into disfranchisement laws and election methods in some of the Southern States," suggests the New York *Herald*, "would make it very uncomfortable for some Democrats below the Mason and Dixon line."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Newport News is becoming a second Kiel.—*New York Tribune.*

More safety first. A big Harrisburg brewery is building a $100,000 bakery.—*Philadelphia North American.*

What Englishmen want to do in this emergency is to keep their spirits up and not to put them down.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Sultan is confident his capital is safe, but a lot of his creditors probably aren't so certain about theirs.—*Chicago Herald.*

Mr. Gifford Pinchot's experience in Belgium must remind him rather forcibly of that Senate election in Pennsylvania.—*New York Herald.*

If Mayor-elect Thompson really does drive all the crooks out of Chicago it will be pretty tough on the rest of the country.—*Indianapolis News.*

"Fighting is a business," says Jack Johnson. It seems to be the only business in which you can get $30,000 profit on a loss.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Billy Sunday is going to talk at Sing Sing prison. His efforts to do away with the bars ought to find hearty favor there.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"Jess Willard has knocked the black race out of pugilism," declares a Kansas editor. Would that somebody would do as much for the white race!—*Kansas City Journal.*

The latest explanation of Italy's continued neutrality is that she hasn't been able to get her university professors to agree on one story and stick to it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"It is a woman's victory!" exultantly declares Mrs. William Hale Thompson, wife of Chicago's Mayor-elect. Which well may cause Mr. Thompson to wonder just who's going to be Mayor of Chicago the next two years.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Let's hope Japan's new Diet will agree with us.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

But will President Wilson be magnanimous enough to admit that good times are psychological?—*Boston Transcript.*

If we can't get the dye-stuffs from Germany, isn't it up to us anyhow to be satisfied with neutral tints?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Germany complains of our defective neutrality, but finds our harbors neutral enough to intern in.—*New York Evening Post.*

Gifford Pinchot has been ordered out of Belgium. Apparently there is no haven of rest for Bull Moose on this globe.—*Brooklyn Times.*

The Duke of Orleans complains because he can't enlist in any fighting army. Has he sent his application down to Mexico?—*Chicago Post.*

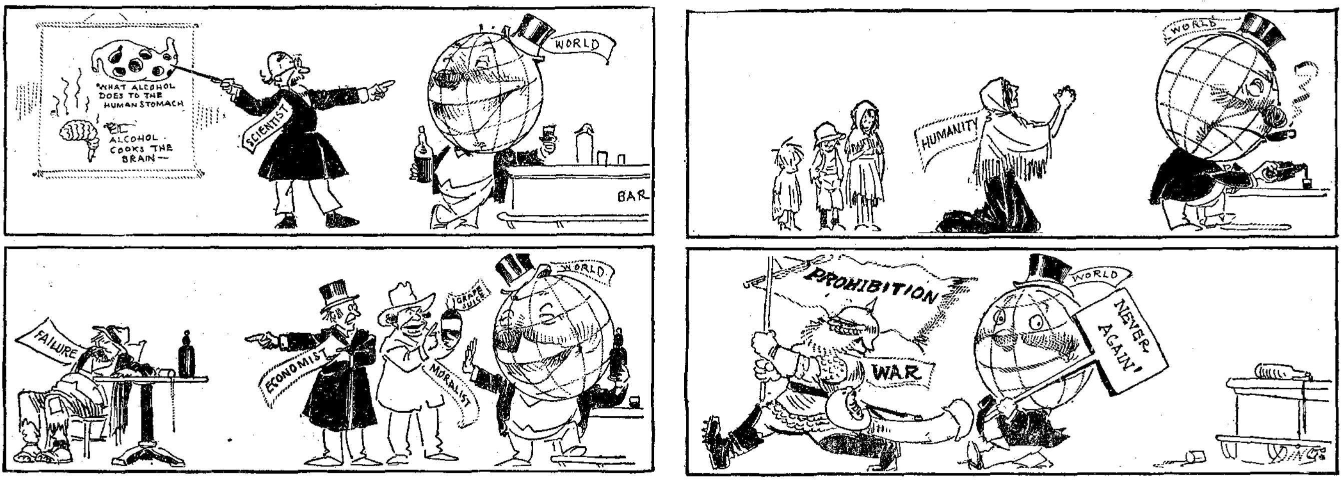
It leaves an ugly taste in the mouth to feel less concerned over the outcome of the war as our income from the war grows.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Returns from Wisconsin counties are of a character to make Milwaukee feel much like the old-fashioned definition of an island.—*Washington Post.*

It is insisted by the friends of Theodore Burton that he is a Presidential possibility, notwithstanding the handicap of his first name.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Startling revelation before the industrial commission—the Pullman porters eke out their living with tips! What can we do about this amazing state of affairs?—*Chicago Daily News.*

Elbert Hubbard suggests that the great Powers of the world "agree to reduce their standing armies to a certain unit per capita, say to that which the United States possesses." In that case there might be trouble in the Swiss Army; both of them might want to be the general.—*Wall Street Journal.*



THE IRONY OF IT!

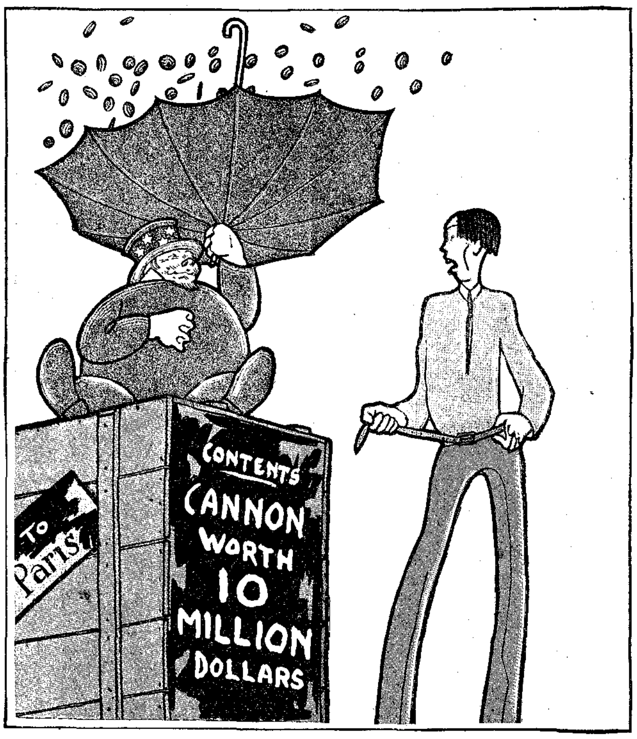
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GROWING GERMAN BITTERNESS AGAINST AMERICA

THE HATE FOR ENGLAND, felt by the whole German nation, is spreading, we are told, and the American people will soon be as cordially disliked as are the citizens of those countries actually in arms against the Fatherland. For some months past the German papers have been showing considerable irritation over the policy of our Government, and the export of munitions of war is characterized as a breach of neutrality, while the tone of recent notes sent from Washington to London has roused the German press to set out very pointedly their views upon the President's and Mr. Bryan's sentiments. The attitude of the newspapers has been supported, we are told, by every section of the general public, and finally culminates in a formal note from Berlin to Washington protesting against our export of munitions of war, complaining that we have tamely submitted to the blockading policy of the Allies and have been remiss in our efforts to supply Germany with foodstuffs. Newspaper comment on our policy has been more vigorous than polite, and it is worthy of notice that such forcible expression of opinion is by no means limited to sensational or obscure journals, as may be seen when such a powerful organ as the world-renowned *Kölnische Zeitung* gives voice to the following:

> "Mr. Bryan has made himself the mouthpiece of the brutal British standpoint, which is based on force. . . . American neutrality is only a thin veil, behind which is concealed eagerness to do England a good turn. Knowing this, we will be guided by our knowledge. If America respects brute force only, then we will give full play to brute force."

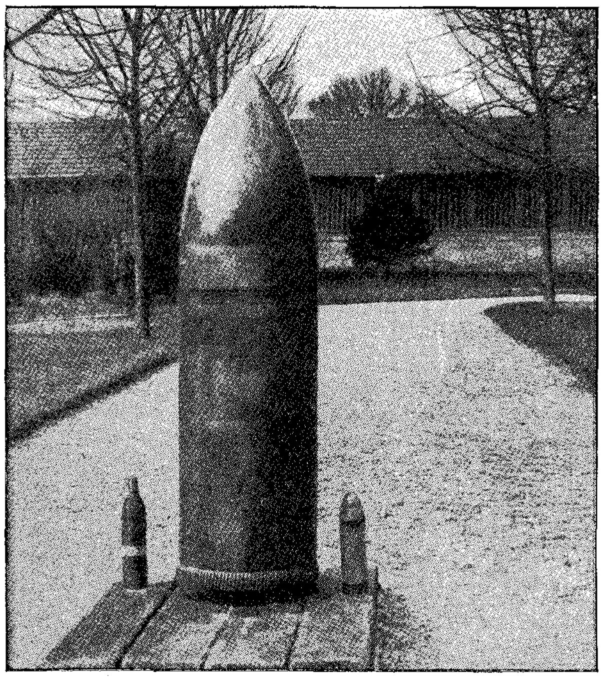


THOSE AMERICAN GUNS.

THE ENGLISHMAN—"I wish I had remained neutral too, then I could have done a bit of weapon-trading!" —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

Another influential paper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is enraged at the "want of backbone" shown by Washington, and remarks:

> "President Wilson's note to England does not deserve the name of a protest. It is feeble, like his entire policy toward England so far has been. The Washington recipe for relations with England is to wash her fur but not to wet her. Washington, however, appears to have quite another recipe for Germany."



SHELL OF THE FAMOUS 42-CM. HOWITZER.

The great shell shown in the photograph is of peculiar interest for two reasons. For one thing, it has established the existence of the giant German siege-howitzers, an existence which some have questioned. For another, it has yielded the first opportunity to note actual measurements and details of the size, weight, and capacity of the 42-cm. (16½-inch) howitzer projectiles. The tremendous shell is set up side by side with, on the left, a French 75-mm. field-gun shell, and, on the right, a German 77-mm. field-gun shell, which are each as nearly as possible 3 inches in diameter. The projectile was discharged from a firing-point distant 7½ miles, is 1½ meters (practically 5 feet) from tip to base, and weighed, charged, 956 kilograms, or 2107.6 pounds.

Count von Reventlow, in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, suggests that the time will come when Germany will make reprisals on America:

> "Some day the United States will find herself at war with Japan, when the repetition of the exportation of arms by States that would then be in the position of neutrals will be very inconvenient for America."

Similar sentiments are exprest by the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, which ends a long article, gradually growing more contemptuous in tone, by remarking: "It is a matter of complete indifference to us whether America departs from strict neutrality or not." It is, however, significant that these and similar articles in the German press have produced a tendency in the Fatherland to make the disapproval of American policies a personal matter. This was first shown when the American toys sent on the Christmas ship were returned by the committee in Saxony. This action was indorsed by the *Dortmunder Zeitung*, which says:

> "To be sure, we do not hold the doll-sending babies of America responsible for the shabby conduct of their hypocritical fatherland. But we do blame the fathers, uncles, and big brothers of the charming little donors. They make their smart business deals at the expense of the life and health of our brothers and

sons. They think, these smart business men, that they have done their duty before heaven if, out of the millions made in this traffic in blood, they pass a few thousands through the hands of their little ones into those of the orphans of German men mangled by American guns."

A pointed semiofficial communication recently appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung* pointing out how American citizens have been insulted on the street and in restaurants because they have spoken English, and warning the people to cease from such demonstrations. It continues:

"As for Americans who are living in Germany we may be convinced that they are Germanophil and belong to the constantly increasing group of Americans, both here and in America, who are endeavoring . . . to strengthen the opposition to the delivery of munitions of war to our enemies."

The London *Daily Mail* prints an interview with an American banker who has left Berlin after many years' residence, who intimates that Americans are becoming personally more and more unpopular. He says:

"There is genuine uneasiness in the large American colonies in Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Munich, and other German cities, in consequence of the undoubtedly rising tide of popular ill-will against the Washington Government.

"A few weeks ago the newspapers, including the Government-controlled *Lokal Anzeiger* and the popular *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*, launched a systematic campaign of vituperation against the 'money-grabbing Yankees.' The campaign was apparently choked by the Government, for the newspaper attacks ceased as suddenly as they began, but the abuse in private increased correspondingly. Americans nowadays can hardly meet German friends without being targets for the most violent tirades.

"The Germans are convinced that the Allies are holding out because America is furnishing them with shot and shell. Whenever the big push sets in and the Germans begin to realize, as I think they will have to, that the game is up, I believe America will get the lion's share of the blame. They will say: 'You did it; we had them licked till you grasping Yankees came along and insisted on helping them.' Then it will be '*Gott strafe Amerika*.' "

ITALY'S WAITING GAME

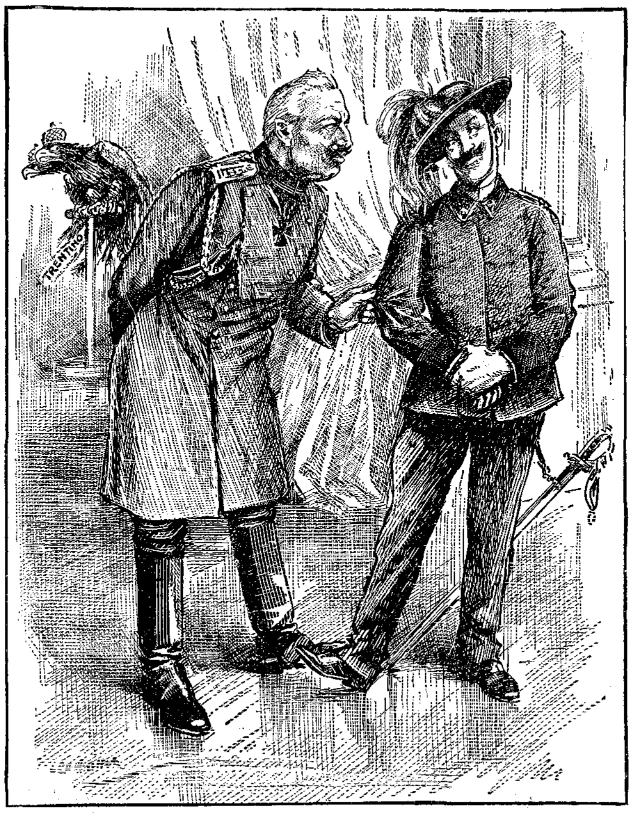
"A BLUFF with the cards on the table" is a phrase used to describe the curious game of international politics which Italy has been playing for some months past. The entire nation, we are told, is united upon one point: Italy must receive from Austria the territory she holds in which Italian blood, language, and culture predominate —the "Unredeemed Italy" of song and story. This is the price of Italian neutrality, and, failing to receive it, we are assured that the alternative is war, and war on the side of the Allies. While all Italy is agreed upon the end, there exists, say competent observers, considerable diversity of opinion as regards the means. The clerical party favor diplomatic negotiations and are committed to the views exprest by the Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, which thinks—

"The issues of the war are still uncertain. It is not yet possible to specify what the respective losses and gains are likely to be. In this uncertainty, how can Italy venture on hazardous decisions instead of securing her legitimate interests by opportune negotiations, maintaining her own strength unimpaired in the meantime, so as to make good her just aspirations at the proper time?"

These views appear to be held by many outside the ranks of the profest clericals, and they argue that by judicious diplomatic pressure the offers already made on Austria's behalf by the German Ambassador, Prince von Bülow, may be substantially increased. What the exact offers are is naturally a diplomatic secret, but the *Echo de Paris* states that it learns from a trustworthy source that Prince von Bülow has proposed to cede to Italy:

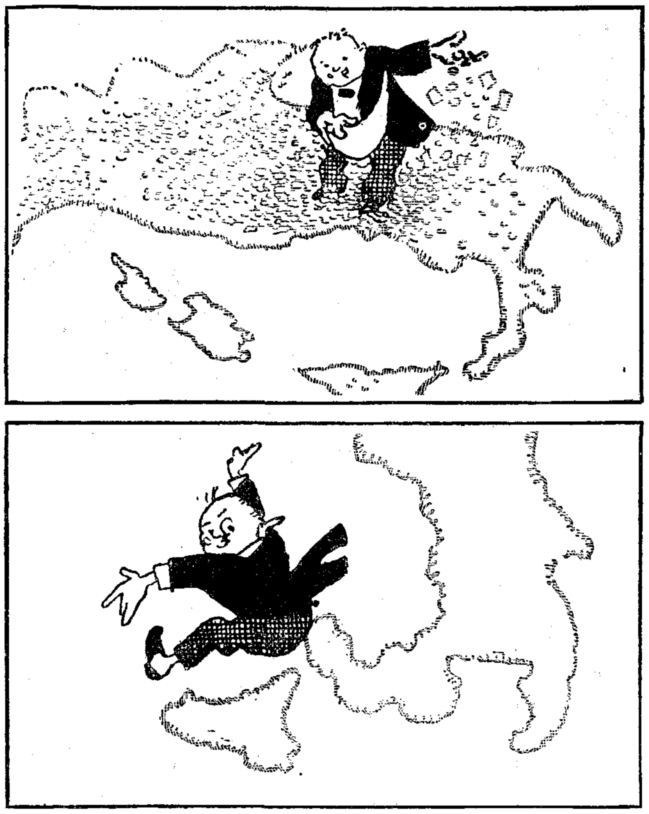
"(1) The upper valley of the Adige, with Meran, and the Eisack Valley as far as the neighborhood of Franzensfeste, a few kilometers north of Brixen.

"(2) The district on the east side of the River Isono, with Görz (Goritz) and Monfalcone, which would bring Italy's new frontier to the immediate neighborhood of Trieste. Italy would then not have access to the Tyrolese Valley, which descends on



VICARIOUS GENEROSITY.

KAISER—"Should you want more feathers, I know a two-headed eagle." —*Punch* (London.)



VON BÜLOW'S TASK IN ITALY.

The beginning — and the end.

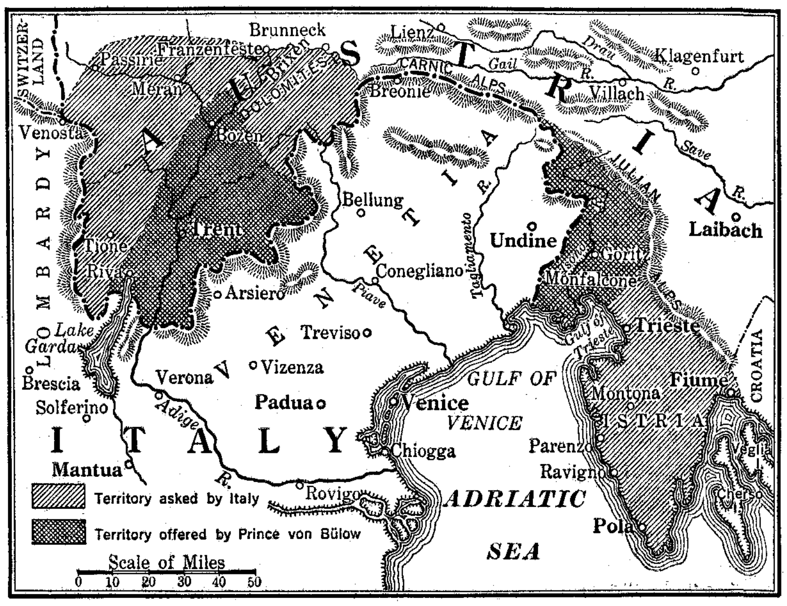
—*L'Asino* (Rome).

HOSTILE VIEWS OF GERMANY'S ITALIAN POLICY.

Innsbruck, but would for a great distance be close to the line Innsbruck-Franzensfeste-Villach-Klagenfurt."

How far this proposition satisfies Italian desires can be seen by a glance at the map which accompanies this article. From the view-point of the Allies, the London *Daily Mail* justifies the wisdom of Italy's policy of waiting:

> "Her policy of waiting and growing steadily more urgent in her demands has much in it of wisdom, whether she eventually go to war or not. If she can obtain and secure all she desires by diplomacy none will blame her. If, on the other hand, she finds it necessary to drive home her claims by force she will, when the time for balancing accounts arrives, be greatly strengthened if she can prove that from the first, and as a condition of her joining in the war, she laid her demands upon the table and obtained in advance a guaranty that they shall be satisfied in the day of victory."



THE "UNREDEEMED" ITALY.

The map shows, according to press rumors and reports, what Italy demands as the price of her neutrality and how much is offered by her former allies.

Meanwhile, to judge from reports in the Italian papers, the great majority of the population favors immediate war and views with extreme suspicion the present policy of the Government. This view is held by some of the most eminent men in Italy: for example, the famous historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, writing in the Milan *Secolo*, says:

> "Italy is now in difficulties, not because Austria misled her, but because the Italian Government has failed to realize for what Germany has been preparing since 1905. Italy now pays dearly for her error, and, as the men who were in power then are still at the helm, it is to be hoped that they have learned their lesson and that they will not now be caught in a state of hypnotic trance as was the case in 1913 and 1914. These are not times for niceties."

Despite their traditional pacifist policy, the Italian Republicans and the Socialists are among the most enthusiastic supporters of an immediate declaration of war. Signor Salvatore Barzilai, the leader of the Republicans, warns the nation in the columns of the *Secolo* of the danger of "putting any trust in Austria," and declares:

> "No thinking man can believe that Austria will act in direct contradiction to the policy that has kept her together and restore Italian territory without fighting for it, nor can the Government hope that the policy of the past thirty years—a policy we have always opposed—can be revived from its now dead ashes."

It is worthy of remark that the organ of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, perhaps the most influential paper in Italy, after months of baffling utterances worthy of the Cumæan Sibyl, has at last come out with a definite utterance on the subject of the Government's policy. In a leading article appropriately entitled "Plain Speaking," it says:

> "Both in our national papers, and more especially in the foreign press, the strangest and most contradictory things are now being printed about the negotiations which are supposed to be going on between Italy and Austria. To spare our readers the danger of having their ideas confused amid so much that is incongruous, we advise them never to lose sight of this fundamental point:
>
> "Either Italy will be able to obtain peacefully an immediate, sure, serious satisfaction of her sacrosanct aspirations and an equivalent safeguard of her great and complex interests or she will have recourse to the supreme proof of arms. . . . Whatever may be the truth about the development of negotiations whereof many papers affirm the existence, Italians may rest assured that the great interests of the nation will be maintained at all costs. Such is the will of the country, and such, according to our view, is the duty of the Government.
>
> "Italy will do what her interests counsel, and while we do not take it upon us to predict even the near future, we are in a position to affirm that she will reach her goal at any cost."

While the *Giornale d'Italia* refuses to prophesy, the Rome correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* has no objection to a careful forecast of events and feels confident that war is not yet. He writes:

> "I find in well-informed quarters here a disposition to doubt the immediate imminence of Italian intervention in the war. It is a significant fact that the Italian Parliament should adjourn to a date so distant as May 12. For this period the Parliament has handed over almost unchecked power to the Premier, Signor Salandra. It is not quite unchecked, for Italian opinion will certainly require Signor Salandra to have something to show for the advantage of Italy. As to any concessions from Austria in the Trentino, it is worth noting that military operations in the Trentino, through the narrow gorge of the Adige, would have to be supported on the flanks over passes which are now snow-bound, and it will be well on in May before the melting of the snow."

The adjournment of the Italian Parliament is viewed in quite a different aspect by the Paris *Gaulois* and the London *Daily Telegraph*, which agree in thinking that it is designed to give Signor Salandra a perfectly free hand and, far from precluding Italy's entrance into the war, should be viewed as a very significant act in the opposite direction.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

COUNTING CHICKENS before they are hatched, as the old proverb has it, is generally regarded as a little premature. The Dardanelles and the Bosporus are, as yet, inviolate; the Turk remains in Constantinople; but the Russian and English press are devoting much space to discussing the future of the city. All the organs of public opinion on the Allies' side, and many in neutral countries, are agreed that, whatever else the present war may mean, it certainly means the disappearance of the Turk from Europe, and the question as to who his successor may be in the possession of the famous old town demands, we are told, serious consideration. The London *Saturday Review* gives us a clear idea of the value of the ancient city and its strategic importance when it says:

> "Since its foundation sixteen centuries ago, Constantinople, by position and natural destiny, has been one of the key-cities of the earth. It has been many times attacked and twice conquered. Its second conquest, like its foundation, marked the end of an epoch and changed the history of the world. Its third conquest can do no less."

To Russia, which has always claimed to be the successor of the old Byzantine Empire, as its heraldic double-headed eagle shows, the possession of Constantinople, the publicists tell us, is a goal to which the Muscovite people have ever desired to attain, moved by political, economic, and sentimental aspirations. In the columns of the Moscow *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, Prince Eugene Trubetskoi tells us that nothing less than complete sovereignty over Constantinople and the strait will satisfy Russia, and he continues:

> "Every other solution, whatever its nature, is impossible of acceptance by us, because every other would only make the position for us worse than it was before the war began. French newspapers some time ago talked of neutralizing the Dardanelles, but when they know Russian views they will doubtless change their opinions. We have seen in the case of Belgium how neutrality is respected nowadays, and the Turk, at any rate, was several degrees stronger than a 'scrap of paper.' Neutralization of the strait or the handing of it over to a minor Power—for example, Bulgaria—only means that Russia would be cut off from the sea on the outbreak of war, and would probably have enemy war-ships at work all round the Black Sea coast-line. . . . . . .
>
> "Russia can and must guarantee the free passage of the Dardanelles to the mercantile marine of all the world, but she must have power by force of arms to prevent the war-ships of any other Power from navigating the waters of the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. There is only one way whereby this may be secured, and at the same time open the exit to the high seas for Russia, an object which Sir Edward Grey has declared has British sympathies. The strait must belong to Russia."

The semiofficial Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* goes into the subject at great length and, among other things, says:

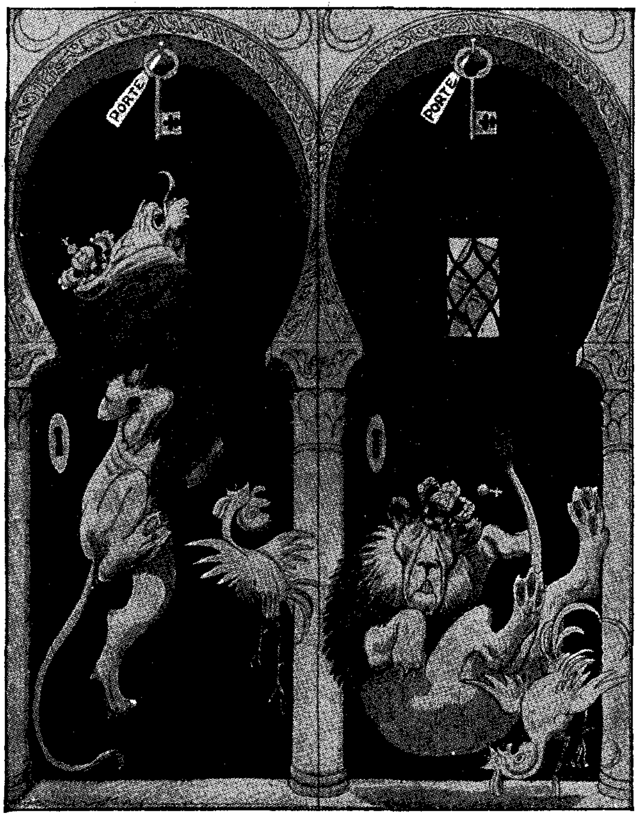
> "The Dardanelles are a channel connecting the Mediterranean not only with the Black Sea, but with the great Russian rivers which flow into that sea, and the Russian railways which lead from the interior to its shore. Thus the Bosporus and the Dardanelles open the way to the rivers Dnieper, Don, Volga, Kama, and, through them, to the enormous agricultural districts of the black-earth region in the south. . . . . . .
>
> "Russia is in extreme need of an outlet to the sea. At the moment it is impossible to carry goods from Tashkend or Semipalatinsk to Libau or Archangel. It is unworthy of a great nation to be any longer dependent for its economic existence on the caprice of an Asiatic robber squatting on the Bosporus. To Russia a free outlet to the Mediterranean is an absolute necessity. She has waited for it for centuries and she can wait no longer. Constantinople must be Russian, and it will make no difference if England and France are the first in seizing it."

The traditional policy of England has, we are told, always been opposed to Russian desires, in this respect, and many English publicists are still influenced by it. For instance, that veteran authority on near-Eastern affairs, Sir Edwin Pears, writing in the London *Contemporary Review*, strongly opposes the Russian occupation of the city of Constantine:

> "I think that her retention of Constantinople would be a mistake. I grant that it would at once appeal to the legitimate pride of the Russian people. But while Russia herself would certainly not be stronger by its possession, she would be exposed before many years passed to the hostility of all the Balkan States. I would suggest that a new State should be created, of which the capital should be Constantinople. . . . . . .
>
> "One of the first articles in the constitution of such State should be that no fortifications should be erected either at the Dardanelles or on the Bosporus."

The more progressive British thinkers, however, no longer offer any opposition. Thus Mr. Ellis Barker, in the pages of the London *Nineteenth Century*, remarks:

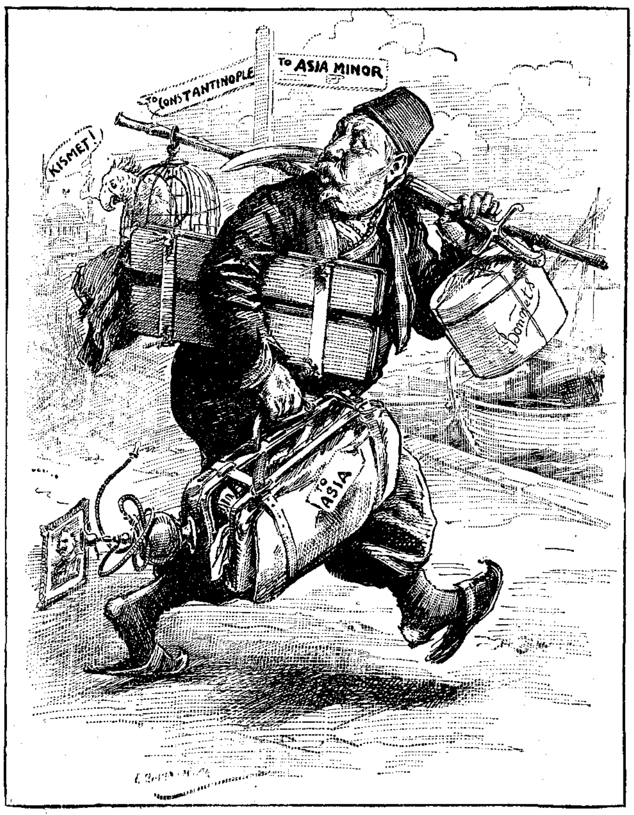
> "Various proposals have been made for dealing with Constantinople and the strait after the expulsion of the Turks. Some have advocated that Constantinople should be given to Russia, some that the position should be given to some small Power, such as Bulgaria, or be divided between two or more Powers, one possessing the southern and the other the northern shore; others have recommended that that much-coveted position should be neutralized in some form or other. The importance of Constantinople to Russia lies in this, that it is the door to her house, that he who holds Constantinople is able to attack Russia in the Black Sea. Consequently Russia and Russia's principal opponents would continue to strive for the possession of the narrows, supposing they had been given to some small Power, to several Powers in joint occupation, or had been neutralized. The struggle for Constantinople can obviously end only when the city and the strait are possest by a first-rate Power. That is the only solution, and the only Power which has a strong claim is evidently Russia."



THE BRITISH LION AND THE KEY OF THE DARDANELLES.

So near. . . . And yet so far !

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE SULTAN "OVER THE WATER."

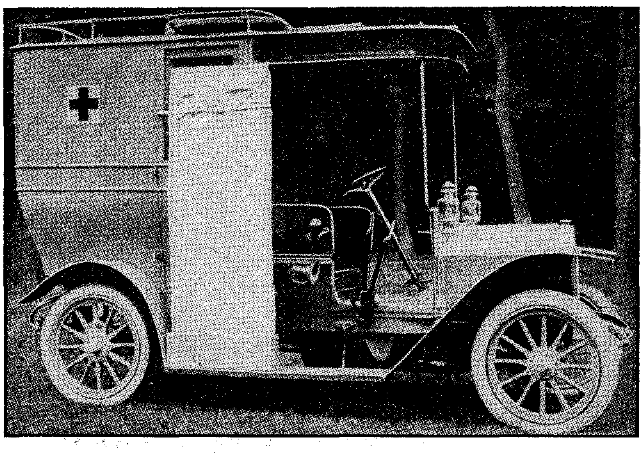
MOHAMMED V. (to Constantinople)—"I don't want to leave you, but I think I ought to go." —*Punch* (London).

HOPEFUL ANTICIPATIONS OF THE FUTURE IN TURKEY.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

X-RAYS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

THAT THOUSANDS of human lives may be saved by the use of Roentgen-ray diagnosis on the field of battle is asserted by Dr. Van de Boer, who describes in *La Science et la Vie* (Paris, March) the traveling *x*-ray laboratory now in use in the French Army. A sadly large proportion of the wounded who die in battle or immediately afterward do so for lack of prompt treatment, and especially for lack of the means for quick diagnosis. In the Russo-Japanese War, says Dr. Van de Boer, 90 per cent. of the wounded who fell on the plains of Manchuria died for this reason; and in the recent Balkan wars the percentage was even higher. With gunshot wounds, diagnosis generally means the location of the bullet, and it is for this purpose that the traveling *x*-ray plant is especially valuable. Says the writer, in substance:



THE FRENCH MILITARY *x*-RAY AMBULANCE READY FOR SERVICE.

On the footboard stands the operating-table; the folded operating-tent is carried on the roof.

"The utility of a probable military radiographic plant being generally admitted, what should be its form? There are two opinions—one, having in view the easy handling of the material, demands lightness so excessive as to interfere with usefulness. The other, while laying stress on the mobility of the device, requires an installation sufficiently powerful to make any radiologic examination that may present itself.

"To realize this idea the automobile has been used—a motor of medium power, generating its own electric energy and including a small portable hospital—bed, laboratory, operating-room, etc. The first automobile of this description appeared at our Eastern maneuvers in 1904, but for some reason or other it was not adopted by the authorities. The same thing occurred in the case of Dr. Lesage's later device. The first automobile carrying a radiographic installation that was practically adopted was that of the engineer Boulant, first seen in the maneuvers of 1912. A very ingenious arrangement, the invention of Mr. Boulant, enables the surgeon to locate very exactly the position of a projectile in the body of a wounded man lying on the operating-table.

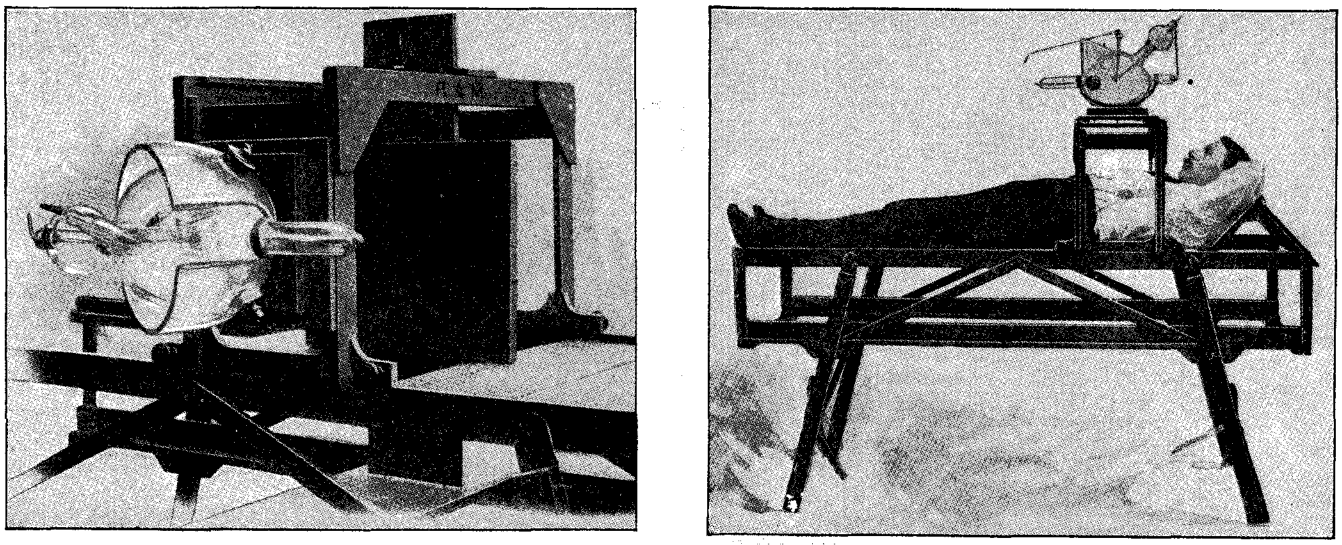
"The operator, his head covered with a black cloth, moves the fluorescent screen over the patient's body until the shadow of the projectile falls on a little hole in the middle. He then thrusts a pencil into this hole and makes a mark on paper marked off into squares. Then he makes a second observation at a different angle and so gets a second mark on the squared paper. Measuring then the distance between the two marks he reads off at once on a table, calculated in advance for the purpose, the depth to which the bullet has penetrated. Nothing could be simpler.

"Since 1912, using also the advice of Surgeon-Major Busquet, Mr. Massiot has built a traveling radiographic laboratory similar in its main features to that of Boulant, but having the following peculiarities:

"The motor is of only 12 horse-power, which makes possible a notable reduction of weight. The chassis is so mounted as to avoid shocks. As the vehicle frequently makes connection with its central station, the number of photographic plates, etc., is reduced to a minimum. The observing- and operating-table is of wood, folded and protected by a linen bag. It weighs only a few pounds.

"For radioscopic examination the bulb placed beneath the patient is movable both lengthwise and sidewise, and a portable dark chamber is used. For radiography the bulb is so supported that its rays traverse the patient's body precisely at the height of the wounded region.

"To put the radiologic laboratory in working order, fifteen minutes are necessary if the tent must be raised; otherwise,



ARRANGED FOR A HORIZONTAL *x*-RAY PICTURE.

ADJUSTED FOR A VERTICAL VIEW.

THE SIMPLE *X*-RAY OUTFIT NOW IN USE ON THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF FRANCE.

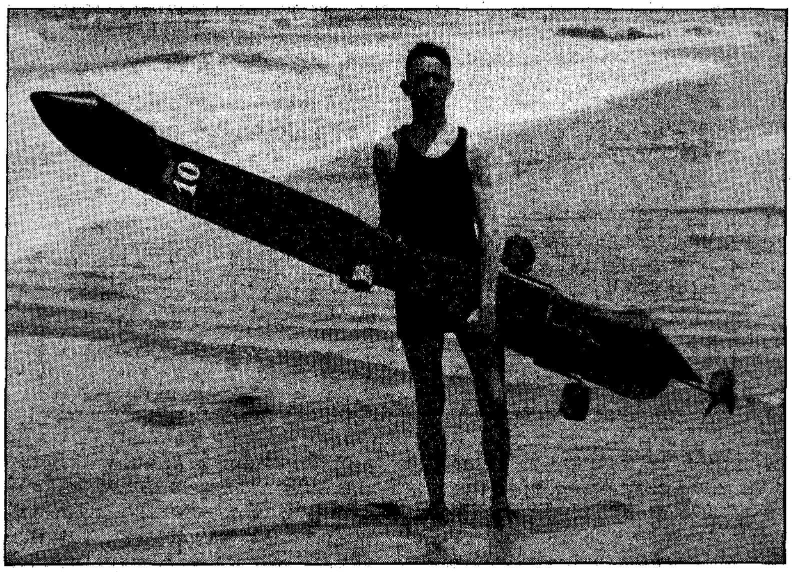
five minutes are sufficient. The dynamo that generates the current is started by means of a pedal in front of the vehicle.

"In five minutes, all being ready, the diagnosis of the wound is made; and, in an urgent case, ten minutes more suffice to prepare the operating-chamber.

"Massiot's traveling radiologic laboratory made its appearance at Longchamps at the review of July 14, 1913. Later it figured at various assemblages, and it was to have taken part in the army maneuvers that were planned in the North for September last. At the moment of mobilization it was at the Lyons Exposition. About August 2 the War Department offered to buy the vehicle and it was sent to the East, where it remained until November, when it was attached to the Army of the North."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HIGH COST OF FLAVORING

FOOD IS CHEAP: those who are paying high for nutriment are spending most of their money for flavoring. So we are told in a leading editorial on "Waste and Overeating" in *The British Medical Journal* (London, January 30). Moreover, it is unnecessary to give high prices even for flavors, for these are largely a matter of cooking. And owing to our slavish desire to follow a fashion set by somebody whose taste we admire, we are giving up, in many cases, excellent, well-flavored dishes of high nutritive value for others of distinctly lower worth that we dislike until we have forced ourselves to eat them. Waste in Great Britain is characterized by this medical writer as "colossal." What would he say if he were familiar with conditions in the United States? We may all agree with him that what we need, to combat the high cost of living, is common sense, the selection of foods on a basis of nutriment instead of price, and a crusade against waste and overeating comparable with the fight against alcohol that is being waged so successfully in all parts of the world. Says the editor:



By courtesy of "The World's Work."

THE MOTOR SURF-BOARD OR SWIMMING SKI.

> "Wealth buys nothing but flavor—things to tickle the palate. The very cheapest foods, wisely chosen, have all the physiological value of the dearest. The cheapest American cheese is as nutritive as Stilton or Roquefort, the herring is as nourishing as salmon, the flank or shin of beef as the sirloin, margarin as butter, starch as arrowroot, cabbage as asparagus. Moreover, by good cooking cheap food can be made as tasty and appetizing as the dearest, and no less good a stimulant of the digestive juices.
>
> "One of the most deplorable things in the organization of modern society is that the factory has divorced man and woman from the home life; the old arts and comforts of home have vanished in the last hundred years. The other day we saw a 'white pudding,' an old Scottish dish, now forgotten, made of oatmeal and dripping, flavored with herbs and onion, stuffed into a sausage-skin, boiled for hours, and then fried in fat; it was a most tasty, nutritious, and excellent meal. The Scots had a magnificent basis of diet in their oatmeal and milk with green stuff from the kale-yard, forsaken now for white bread, margarin, and tea. The cottage home in many towns has almost gone, changed into the one- or two-room tenement; the cooking-facilities therein are as bad as they can be, and this, combined with factory life and the amusements of the town, lead to the lazy, easy purchase of prepared foods. The rich set the fashion for fancy white bread, the servant class spread it, and the poor suppose that what their richer neighbors eat must be the best.
>
> "Malnutrition has been due to the ignorant feeding-habits as much as to the poverty of the poor—to their notion that all foods are of equal value, and to the diet of white bread, margarin, and tea. Now that there is a danger of prices rising and poverty spreading, the preference for the white loaf becomes of far greater national import. Flour is bleached wholesale to make it white. The bleaching enables low grades of flour to be sold as white, and enhances the profit of the miller. It is of no value; if anything, it tends to deteriorate the flour. Economically it is a wholly unsound proceeding. The human energy wasted in this monstrous process would, if properly directed, relieve a large portion of the misery of the conditions of the very poor. Bread ought to be sold as containing a given weight of the food-principles found in wheat, not less than so much protein, so much carbohydrate, and containing all the principles which suffice to support the nutrition of pigeons when they are fed on bread and water. In three weeks pigeons fed on white bread and water mope to die. On the whole-meal wheat they live and flourish. This is the true physiological test of bread-value.
>
> "In the canning of foodstuffs, heating to 120 degrees destroys the vitamines. Tinned food, therefore, can not replace fresh foods. We want the nation to have fresh foods, not faked foods."

The writer rates the potato very high as a food, but peeling and soaking deprive it of much of its nutritive value. Potato-bread, such as the Germans are now using, is wholesome, but the system needs more of it than of wheat-bread. Of ordinary household waste we are told, in substance:

> "There is almost nothing in our raw foodstuffs which can not be used. The pig flourishes and waxes fat on the contents of the waste-pail. Children could flourish no less well on the discarded material. The servant class are often most wasteful, from a mistaken, uneducated, and snobbish view of life. To waste food, the energizer of life, is against the higher nature of man, and the duty to avoid it should be inculcated as a part of the moral teaching in every school of the land.
>
> "The crusade against alcohol has worked wonders, but we want a crusade also against waste, and one prevalent form of waste is overeating. The widely held idea that man can feed up his strength is wholly erroneous. The amount of food required is determined by the energy output of the body, and to put in more is as useless as pouring petrol into the already filled tanks of a car. Many of the children of the rich are nowadays really starved by overindulgence. Three meals a day is the right rule, and every man should rise from table not satiated, but wishing to eat more. The nation needs to eat more wisely, and it may well think of this while considering the ways and means of cheapening food."

A SWIMMING SKI—A surf-board, driven by bicycle-pedals and run by a motor-boat propeller, with air-tanks to keep it afloat, is described in *The World's Work* (New York, April). The device, we are told, has been perfected recently and seen on the beach at San Pedro, Cal. Says the writer:

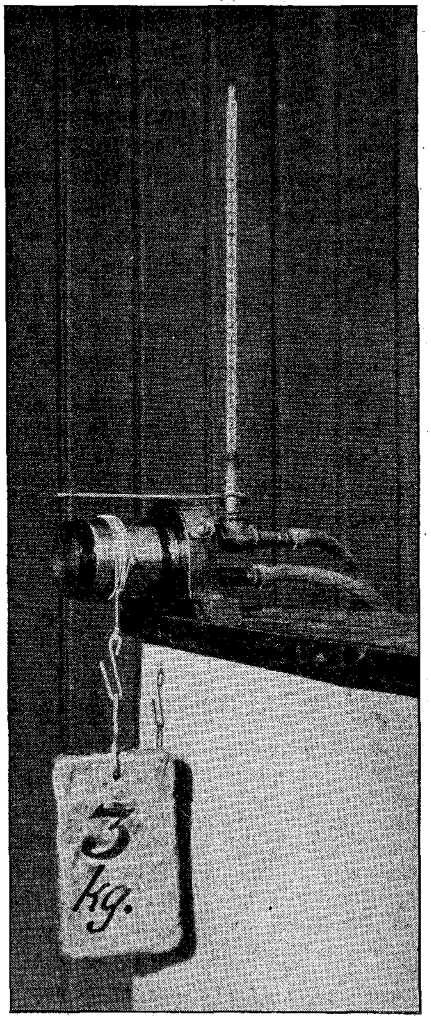
> "This surf-board is shaped like a ski, with the front end curved upward. The metal work is of bronze, to prevent rusting. The two tanks keep it well up in the water, so that it is a good machine for life-saving work even where there is a heavy undercurrent, for it draws so little water that it can make headway where swimmers fail. The new 'swimming ski,' as the inventor calls it,

can be used in the roughest surf and waves, for it will climb the steepest breakers. It is a thrilling sport to ride the rollers and plunge down their long, glassy sides. Considerable speed may also be attained by this unique water-craft. It gives to the ordinary swimmer many of the sensations which the Hawaiian natives gain from their marvelous skill with their surf-boards."

TO MEASURE STICKINESS

IF you have a sticky liquid, and want to know just how sticky it is, the Osborne adhesive machine will tell you. Stickiness, for some purposes, is worth money, and it is then very desirable to be able to measure it with accuracy. For instance, let us suppose that you are making a road, using oil as a binder. The stickier the oil, within certain limits, the more valuable it is for this purpose, as it holds the particles together better. The machine described herewith was devised to test the adhesiveness of road-oils used in California. The Highway Commission of that State maintains in Sacramento a laboratory in which tests of cement, sand, stone, gravel, oil, asphalt, and other materials employed in the construction of highways are made. The standard type of road is a concrete base protected by a wearing coat of a heavy asphaltic oil and screenings. We read in a descriptive article in *The Engineering Record:*

> "In order to determine directly the stickiness or adhesive property of road-oils, and to establish a basis for comparing them, an attempt was made to develop a mechanical device for gaging their adhesive quality. Experiment finally resulted in the apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration, which is known as the Osborne adhesive machine. In principle, the device is a journal 'lubricated' with the oil under test and operated by a constant pull of a given weight causing an outer cylinder to revolve. The time required for three complete revolutions of this cylinder is taken as the measure of the adhesiveness of the oil. A constant given temperature is maintained by means of water flowing through a fixt cylinder, or axle.
>
> "The fixt cylinder is two inches in diameter, . . . consists of a hollow drum with an inlet and outlet pipe through which circulating water maintains a temperature of 77° F. The oil to be tested is applied to the outer surface of the fixt cylinder and to the inner surface of the collar, after which the collar is slipt over the fixt cylinder. A cord is attached to the collar and wrapt around it, and a three-kilogram weight is attached to the end of the cord. The downward pull of the weight forces the collar to revolve, and the time in seconds required for three complete revolutions is the measurement of the adhesiveness of the oil.
>
> "An evidence of how much the oils vary in adhesiveness is shown by the results of the road-oils tested in which there is a range of 180 to 1,700 seconds. This wide variation is found in oils all of which fall within the classification of 90 per cent. of 80 penetration asphalt. It has been found that there is no uniform ratio of the adhesiveness to the viscosity. For example, of two oils having the same viscosity one was found to be five times as adhesive as the other.
>
> "A minimum adhesive-test of 300 seconds is required of the road-oils to be used on California highways. To give some idea of what this degree of adhesiveness is, it might be said that the balsam compound used on a common type of fly-paper has an adhesive test of about 250 seconds."



Courtesy of "Engineering Record," New York.

THE OSBORNE ADHESIVE MACHINE.

The weight is attached to a collar slipt over a cylinder lubricated with the oil to be tested. The rate at which the weight turns the collar measures the "stickiness" of the oil.

THE EARTH AS A HEAT-ENGINE

A NEW CONCEPTION of geologic activity, in which the earth is treated as a great engine for transforming heat-energy into that of mechanical work, thus accounting for all the giant forces that have done their part toward making our planet what it is, is suggested by George F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, in a paper read before the National Academy of Science and printed in its *Proceedings* (Washington). In order to show how differences of temperature on or near the earth's surface may give rise to mechanical forces, the author supposes that different parts of the surface—as is really the case—are able to diffuse their heat in different degrees, some cooling off faster than others. Any part thus cooling more slowly than the adjacent portions would develop a slight relative elevation, for the other parts would contract more in cooling. Furthermore, the relative contraction of the surrounding mass would bring to bear a pressure which might even suffice to rupture the rock. Says Dr. Becker, in substance:

> "The mere configuration of the present continents standing at a mean elevation of nearly 13,000 feet above sea-bottom manifestly represents a vast amount of energy of position, or potential energy, and to this must be added that of the total mass which has been eroded from the continents, something like half as much as now remains.
>
> "The internal temperature of the continental mass likewise calls for consideration. The temperature at the bottom of the sea is not far from zero, while at the same level beneath the continents it is over 100°. Thus the mean temperature of the actual continents down to the level of sea-bottom is more than 50° C. above the temperature of the sea-bottom itself, while for a long distance below this level the subcontinental masses must be hotter than the suboceanic layers."

As soon as the condensation of water-vapor gave rise to the oceans, wave-action and river-flow began to play their part in shaping the earth's surface. In the author's opinion the transfer of substance by erosion is much like that which would take place by actual flow in a plastic material. There is in both cases an outflow from the higher regions, causing increase of weight with subsidence at the edges, and a kind of "undertow" back toward the center which tends to contract the land area and increase the elevation by a sort of "crumpling" action. He goes on:

> "On the hypothesis under discussion all of this temperature-excess and all of the energy of position represent heat which would have been radiated into space had all areas of the earth's surface been endowed with equal diffusivity [or ability to give off heat].
>
> "The outer shell of the earth down to a depth of perhaps seventy or eighty miles, at which the primeval temperature still prevails without sensible diminution, may thus be regarded as an imperfect heat-engine receiving heat-energy at an absolute temperature approaching 2000° and emitting it at less than 300°. The difference is proportional to the energy which would be available were this engine perfect. Tho far from perfect, it has sufficed, it seems to me, to supply what has been expended in maintaining in part the relatively high temperature of the subcontinental masses, and also in upheavals, in the shattering and

crumpling of rocks, and in earthquakes and volcanoes. (It is to be expected that the dissipation of energy would be peculiarly intense near the surface, dividing the rising continental columns from the oceanic basins. It is in such positions that most of the volcanoes are found.)"

Until this action began the great terrestrial engine was "irreversible"; it turned heat into energy of land-elevation and mountain-making, but there was no transformation of energy back into heat. When the water began its eroding action, however, the engine began to "reverse"; that is, the elevations began to wear down, and heat was produced by the resulting friction. Dr. Becker thinks the "efficiency" of the great earth-engine is vanishingly small; but the store of energy on which it draws is enormous, and the resulting forces are thus large enough to account for the great earth-shaping effects of geology.

WHAT IS RIPENING?

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS throw light on the process of ripening in starchy fruits such as the banana and on corresponding processes that occur during storage in such vegetables as the sweet potato. In both there appears to be a change of starch to sugar, and sometimes one in the opposite direction, accompanied in the former case with an outbreathing of carbonic gas. One interesting conclusion is that stored sweet potatoes are sweetest about March, the sugar, after that time, changing back slowly into starch. Another is that these vegetables in cold storage always rot before the conversion of starch into sugar is complete. Our quotations are from an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 3). Says this paper:

"Every one makes the distinction between ripe and unripe products of this sort in every-day life; yet there is a surprizing dearth of information in many directions as to precisely what the basis for such differentiation is. Why one variety of apples, picked in October, is deemed ripe and ready to be eaten raw, whereas another, growing in the same field, is designated as a 'winter variety' which is unfit for consumption until several months later, unless it is cooked, is rarely considered by the consumer. The fact of a difference between fall and winter, or early fall and late fall varieties, has become associated in his mind with color, form, type, and names—rarely with anything directly suggestive of a real chemical or biochemical basis for these distinctions.

"In many of these plant-products the act of ripening is attended by a process of real respiration, in which carbon dioxid is produced and given off with more or less vigor by the part involved. . . . Apples which are ripe early have developed a considerable content of sugar by transformation of starch, the content of which is correspondingly decreased. The unripe apple is relatively rich in starch and poor in sugars. The speed with which the ripening changes proceed varies widely with species and varieties of plants as well as with the temperature of the environment. They proceed apart from all connection with the original plant, as we commonly note when green fruit, prematurely removed from its vegetative connection, proceeds to ripen properly."

The United States Department of Agriculture has increased our knowledge of what constitutes "ripening" by two investigations in the government laboratories at Washington. These throw light on the processes that go on in bananas and sweet potatoes. We read of these:

"With respect to the composition of bananas during ripening, they show that the most conspicuous change is the long-recognized conversion of starch into sugar. It is most rapid while the fruits are turning from green to yellow. During this period the respiration rate increases manifold, becoming greatest at the time when the rate of starch hydrolysis is most rapid. Starch hydrolysis then gradually slackens, later ceasing altogether. Next to the starch and respiration changes, most conspicuous are those of water. The peel loses while the pulp gains in water, by a steady transfer of the latter to it from the peel during ripening. The quantities of protein, ether soluble, and mineral matter show little alteration during this process.

"Somewhat comparable changes take place during the storage of an entirely different food-product, the sweet potato. The carbohydrate metabolism of this tropical form is different from that of the ordinary variety of potato. Sugar is developed far more readily, with the result that the storage of sweet potatoes is accompanied by considerable losses as a result of decay brought about by micro-organisms which invade the tissues. These destructive changes are not yet wholly preventable by any of the methods of storage in common use.

"During its growth the sweet-potato root is characterized by a very low sugar-content. The reserve materials from the vines are almost wholly deposited as starch. Immediately after the roots are harvested there *occurs a rapid transformation of starch* into cane-sugar and reducing-sugars."

These initial changes, we are told, seem to be associated with the cessation of the flow of materials from the vines. In sweet potatoes stored at ordinary temperatures starch gradually disappears from October to March and probably forms again, with a corresponding disappearance of cane-sugar during the latter part of the season. When they are kept in cold storage (39.2° F.) there is a rapid disappearance of the starch and an accompanying increase in cane-sugar, but the potatoes invariably rot before the changes have reached their maximum. At both high and low temperatures cane-sugar is the chief product formed by the conversion of starch in the sweet potato.

What is the value of these findings? The writer replies:

"To the casual observer it may seem like a matter of minor import to ascertain why sweet potatoes are sweet and what constitutes a really ripe banana. In these days when the limitations of the seasons are no longer allowed to set restrictions on the food-demands of mankind, and when questions of effective economical methods of transportation and storage are seriously studied, it becomes essential for practical as well as theoretical reasons to unravel the details of the biologic processes involved."

LEARNING TO TALK

TALKING does not come naturally to a man. We are born speechless, and should so remain did we not learn to speak from those who are already able to do so. In an article on "Care of the Speech of Children," contributed to *The Volta Review* (Washington), Albert Gutzmann indicates by what processes children acquire speech so rapidly and how important it is that they should do it correctly. When a man desires to learn French, he employs a competent instructor, but his children often learn their native tongue from the ignorant, or, at any rate, the careless. Says Mr. Gutzmann:

"The understanding of words is only a part of the speech; the speaking itself is another part. As the nerves carry the heard word to a certain part of the brain, thus they set the organs of speech in motion from another part of the brain. The French scientist Broca found this 'word-moving center' in the wall of the third winding of the left part of the forehead. If this place is injured the speech is disturbed, and what we call aphasia takes place. If the organs of speech are defective or do not work regularly, disturbances take place which we designate as stammering or stuttering (stuttering is a defect of speech, stammering a defect of pronunciation).

"In the second stage of the development of speech we notice that the child imitates speech. While during the period of babyhood it seemed to take delight exclusively in its own babbling, it now endeavors to imitate the speech of those who are constantly with it. The desire to speak, which nature has planted in the child, will now develop powerfully; and if we desire that our children should speak well, we should furnish them with good examples. If the child hears its mother or nurse speak only correctly, distinctly, and with the proper modulation, it will strive to imitate this example and gradually acquire the same correct and beautiful speech. There is much sinning in this respect by adult persons constantly indulging in so-called 'baby talk' with children. Later, when the child goes to school, it begins to notice that it is lacking in this respect, it becomes the object of mockery by other children, and this inheritance from the nursery may have an injurious effect on its speech and even on its character and its future life. But even if this 'baby talk' is not indulged in to any great extent, many a mother sets a bad example to her child by speaking too fast.

"Speaking slowly means speaking distinctly, so that every syllable is fully and properly pronounced. Care should also be taken, in the selection of servants, to obtain such as will at least speak fairly correct English. I could cite more than one instance where neglect in this matter has produced the most far-reaching consequences, which made themselves felt till late in life, and interfered with the advancement of young persons in business or profession."

It is held by Mr. Gutzmann of the utmost importance that no persons whose speech is defective should be teachers. Speaking too fast he considers one of the failings of the fair sex, in whose hands the first education of children principally rests, and he maintains that here are the causes of the most glaring defects in the speech of children. He goes on:

"When the child hears a person speak fast, it wants to speak just as fast, and, so to speak, stumbles in its speech and finally becomes a confirmed stutterer. I consider stuttering as one of the worst defects of speech. In endeavoring to cure the child, the greatest care should be taken that the child does not become conscious of its defect. The child should not become aware of our intentions. It would, *e.g.*, be utterly wrong to imitate the stuttering of the child in order to show the ugly sounds. By setting a good example, the child should be influenced; speak very slowly to the child; let it repeat very slowly what has been said; let it heave a breath before speaking the word; do this yourself to show how it is done and observe the effect on the child. Tell the child stories, somewhat long drawn in the vocalization, and let it repeat these stories sentence by sentence in the same manner. Tell the child some request shall be granted if it can express it without stuttering. At an early age it is comparatively easy by the exercise of some patience and perseverance to cure a child of stuttering, while at a later period in life it becomes a hard and often impossible task. Prevention is here, as in all cases, the best cure. Stuttering seems to be contagious, and it should be the aim of parents and teachers to remove at once children who show a tendency to stuttering from contact with persons suffering from this defect of speech."

MEDICINE MACHINES—Medicines nowadays are turned out by machinery that rolls out "pills by the million" and spreads "plasters by the mile"—to use the somewhat picturesque language employed by Daniel M. Grosh, of Philadelphia, in an article on "Big Things in Pharmacy," printed in *Merck's Report* (New York, March). Says Mr. Grosh:

"The ingenuity and forethought exercised in the development of modern pharmaceutical machinery is within itself phenomenal, and has perhaps contributed more toward placing pharmacy in the big-business class than any other line of specialization. In the rush of modern industrialism the means adopted to attain the anticipated ends consist mostly of employing mechanical aids and energy to the exclusion of the human element as far as possible or practicable; and to meet the competition existing in all enterprises of to-day, it has been necessary for the producer to utilize every facility to advance and multiply his output by the use of special machinery. Complication in diseases develops new medical formulas, and these must be rapidly and accurately dispensed, and this can not be done except by the unfailing and economical methods of perfect mechanism. The equipment of the modern pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory would seem to leave nothing to be desired, and when one takes the pains to examine into the accuracy of the products turned out by these machines and consider the enormous output and the economy of operation and production, it would seem that the climax has been reached. One is apt to think that surely the philosopher's stone has been found, for here is restricted science transformed into an industry of magnitude; and among the machines of steel rolling out pills by the millions, spreading plasters by the mile, and producing liquids in a never-ending stream, retrospection will conjure a vision of the old drug-store and the crude utensils and products of the past generation; and as the picture dissolves on the screen of one's memory, one is sorely tempted to exclaim: 'Here is the biggest thing, head and shoulders, in the science of pharmacy!'"

HOW THE WEATHER MAKES US FEEL

THERE IS NO DOUBT that changes in the weather produce distinct and often marked variations in sensation. Vague general popular impressions with regard to these effects, however, are apt to be wrong, we are assured by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). For instance, he says, it is a shock to most persons to learn that the dark, rainy days are supposed to produce depression, suicides are most frequent in June and least frequent in December. Cold weather is supposed to be a source of suffering and depression, and yet the winter months have fewest suicides and the summer weather the most. It is not the extremes of heat, however, which lead up to suicide, for the climax of the curve is not reached in July or in August, but in June. We read further:

"Evidently careful study is needed in order to determine the exact effect of weather on the disposition and the feelings. A careful analysis of suicide statistics was made by Dexter, who analyzed 2,000 cases of suicide in one American city. When studied in connection with the weather-tables, the fact was revealed that 'the clear, dry days exhibit the greatest number of suicides, and the wet, partly cloudy days the least; and with differences too great to be attributed to accident or chance. In fact, there are 31 per cent. more suicides on dry than on wet days, and 21 per cent. more on clear days than on days that are partly cloudy.'

"Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, of the Department of Geography of Yale University, has called attention to the fact that there are some rather surprizing results to be obtained from a study of efficiency in factories and in schools and colleges at different seasons of the year. The studies were made over a period of four years, and the plotted curves show that the lowest wages are earned during January; then there is a rather steady increase through February, March, April, May, and the first half of June. During the latter part of June and through July and August the curve remains at a lower level than in early June, but much higher than during the winter. About the end of August, people begin once more to work fast, and they go on at an increasing rate until the middle of November, when the rate begins to fall again. It recovers somewhat in December, owing evidently in part to the rush of holiday orders and in part to the extra incentive of the special need for money because of Christmas expenditures. Finally, at the end of that month, efficiency drops off rapidly, to remain at its lowest all during January.

"The chief differences between the curves for highest physical work and the maximum of mental effort, as illustrated by the class records of West Point and Annapolis, are that the fall maximum at West Point comes later than that of operatives and children, while the spring maximum comes earlier. At Annapolis the two maxima are pushed still closer together. . . . The curves show that at very low temperatures both mental and physical work are depressing. On days with higher temperatures, activity of both kinds increases, the increase being slight at first. Mental work reaches its highest point at a temperature of 38° F., while physical work reaches a maximum at 59° for men and 60° for girls. Above these temperatures for mental and physical work the curves begin to fall.

"There is a general impression that cold weather stimulates the circulation in human beings and arouses the activity of the nervous system, thus giving a greater capacity for work. This is true to a certain extent, but not for cold weather below the freezing-point, in spite of persuasions to the contrary. The fall and the spring are the best working periods of the year for all kinds of work. A study of storms and their stimulating effect shows that changes, especially rather sudden changes of thermometric and barometric phenomena, are distinct stimulants. On the other hand, when the temperature remains more or less constant from day to day, people work and think more slowly.

"As Dr. Huntington says, 'We say bad things about our storms; we are loud in our defamation of the changeableness of the weather in the Eastern United States. In spite of this constant deprecation, every time that a storm passes over a region and is followed by cooler weather, people's efficiency is increased.' We are inclined to think of an unvarying temperature as good for health and strength, but apparently it is not. Weather-variations are distinctly good for us and for our efficiency."

LETTERS - AND - ART

AN AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT

THE MAGNITUDE and importance of the Battle of Ypres has but lately been revealed to the British nation, and the medium of that information is the story written by an American—Mr. Will Irwin. *The British Weekly* (London) declares that "no message from any correspondent during the war has surpassed in merit and interest" this story which earns from Dr. Robertson Nicoll the further praise of being "in every sense of the word an amazing performance." The British are learning of the terrible peril of that engagement which, *The British Weekly* avers, "will live as one of the greatest of history." "Few of us at home," he says, "had the faintest idea of the peril in which our Army, our nation, and our Empire were placed in this battle." *The Daily Mail*, in which Mr. Irwin's story was printed in England simultaneously with its appearance in the New York *Tribune*, is no less enthusiastic over the work of its contributor, and gives him a place with the late George W. Steevens and Archibald Forbes, among the foremost of special correspondents. From the impersonal, colorless reports of Sir John French, no wonder the British will turn gratefully to Irwin's narrative to read the heroic story of French himself. Mr. Irwin writes:

WILL IRWIN,

The American writer whose "noble epic" of the Battle of Ypres has placed him, in British opinion, in the first rank of special correspondents.

> "Visitors returning to London in October described General Headquarters and the town which surrounded it as 'the quietest spot in Europe.' Heart of the town and hope of the Empire was that house where this small, compact blue-eyed man with his mixture of French and Irish blood which means genius, his overlay of English blood which means stability, this old *beau sabreur* transformed by the change of warfare to a thinking machine, was solving a situation which was like twenty chess-problems at once. Of mornings he worked at his desk; of afternoons he held council or visited the lines; at luncheon, at tea, at dinner, he thrashed it out with his officers. 'He violated,' says a friendly critic, 'every rule of warfare—and succeeded.' They were judicious violations. This is a new warfare; some of the old rules do not hold. He was making the traditions of a new warfare.
>
> "So complex is this new warfare that a layman can not follow the separate actions which made the great result. Indeed, French's own dispatches, written at a time when he must conceal much from the enemy, fail to describe these actions in any detail. Every day he let loose a separate hell against the increasing German hordes at his front. French was bending all these complex things to one end—to make untenable any German position below the line drawn across Flanders and Northern France by the strategists of the Allies. In all this torn, bleeding province of fire and death the action rose to separate battles which would have been famous in old wars."

The story winds its way through the series of events dealing with French's violation of every rule of war, where he had not only "drawn the lines of his important Second and Third Corps very thin, but he had shot his last bolt of reserves." Continuing:

> "Then came the 31st [of October]—the crucial day for England. The attacks had been growing stronger; across the lines the British heard the Germans singing as tho working themselves up, German fashion, to a berserk courage; captured orders showed that the Kaiser had commanded a great assault which should clear the way to Calais and to Paris.
>
> "Before the sun was high on that morning of the 31st, a British aviator volplaned down to his own line with a wing damaged by shrapnel. He dropt from his seat pale and shaken. 'A close call?' they asked. 'It isn't that!' he said, 'it's what I've seen—three corps, I tell you—against our First!' So he jerked out his story. He had seen the roads and ridges like ant-hills and ant-runs with men; he had seen new batteries going into position; he had seen, far away, the crawling gray serpents which were still more German regiments going to their slaughter. 'And we're so thin from up there,' he said, 'and they're so many!' Hard on this came hurried news to headquarters from the front. The German artillery and a massed attack of German infantry had broken the First Division of the First Corps near Ypres; the Division was going back; the French support was going back. 'We must have reenforcements,' said the message. 'I can give you my two sentries and my Headquarters Staff,' replied French. Disaster after disaster followed. The Royal Scots Fusileers, remaining too long in a hot place, were for their very valor cut off. The Germans had found new artillery positions, had shelled General Douglas Haig's headquarters. A shell had burst in the house. Haig was outside at the time; but nearly every staff officer of the First Corps was killed or wounded. The army up there was almost headless—was fighting as individuals on primitive fighting-instinct.
>
> "A day's march away from Ypres is the ford where, two thousand years ago, Cæsar had his close call from the Nervii. That was the battle where Cæsar, snatching a shield from a soldier, himself plunged into the thick of things and, acting as line-officer and general all at once, rallied the Roman Army. Warfare has changed, but manhood and leadership remain the same. French jumped into his motor-car and rushed to the line of the First Division. He had not so far to go as he thought. The line had retired four miles. Through his glasses he could see the close-locked quadruple ranks of German infantrymen attacking everywhere. And everywhere the English were fighting valiantly, but without method. They were in it to the last man—even the regimental cooks. The officers of infantry and cavalry were firing with the men, their servants loading spare rifles behind them."

French, assisted by Haig, became a Headquarters Staff himself. "They say that he risked his life twenty times that afternoon, as his motor-car took him from focus of trouble to focus of more trouble." The story now runs swiftly:

> "He gave an order here; he encouraged an officer there. In

the thickest of that day's fighting he left his motor-car and ran on foot to a wood where a brigade was giving ground. As he rushed in, a wounded private staggered back into his arms. French laid him gently down and went on talking to his men, encouraging them, rallying them, until they held. He gathered up a part of the broken First Division and threw it at the flank of a German attack which was proceeding on the reckless theory that the English were totally beaten. The Germans broke; the British retook Gheluvelt on the original line. On this start, and partly by move after move of the closest and yet most daring strategy, but partly by the spirit of an army which begins to see victory, French snatched back the positions lost on that four-mile retirement and rested on the original line.

"The English had merely held—technically—really, they had won the climacteric action in that long battle which must determine the future course of this war. The cost of it was no less than the cost of other famous victories. One regiment went into that campaign 1,100 strong. They came out but 73. And most of their lost thousand went down that day before Ypres. Another regiment took 1,350 men to the western front. They had fewer than 300 when the Battle of Ypres was won. Most of them, too, fell in this action of the 31st of October.

"In old wars a battle lasted a day or two; victory came in an hour, and it was all over but the pursuit; the courier went forward to the capital; there was illumination and bell-ringing. In this new war no one, not even the commander, may know the decisive moment; the day of real victory blends into days where the fight still goes on; to none of these modern battles is there as yet an end. The 31st of October was the decisive point of the action before Ypres; but no one knew it then. The attacks and counter-attacks, the digging in, went on. French troops began arriving in force to strengthen and make sure the line.

"Nevertheless, the Germans had one more great assault on their program. Ypres is the old historic capital of French Flanders; and the British observers noted a curious fact about the operations against Ypres. However heavy the German bombardment, the famous old Cloth Hall, the most beautiful building of its kind in Flanders, went unscathed by shells. It was saved, we know now, for a particular purpose. Kaiser Wilhelm himself was moving forward with a special force to a special assault which should finally and definitely break the Allied line at Ypres. To do this was to clear Flanders of the Allies; and then, as by custom he might, he intended to annex Belgium in the Cloth Hall of Ypres."

The Daily Mail calls this story a "noble epic," and adds:

"In the power to visualize the great moments of the war and bring them up before the reader, as in a picture, Mr. Irwin excels among the correspondents of to-day."

Mr. Irwin concludes:

"The American Civil War has been called the most terrible in modern history. In this one long battle Europe lost as many men as the North lost in the whole Civil War.

"It happened so close to the capital of Great Britain that officers in a hurry are now making the trip from London to Headquarters in four hours. It happened in an age when intelligence travels by lightning. It happened in a day of that age when every mind in the Western world was awaiting hungrily for news. Yet the real news—the news that the Battle of Ypres was decisive, on the western front, that it may rank with Waterloo and Blenheim for glory and for effect—that news is coming out only now, months after the event. In such strange times do we live!"

ART FOR THE WOUNDED

SACRIFICES are demanded of every class and kind in the war now ravaging the world. Money is so impersonal that rich and poor part as they may with such as brings succor to the wounded in battle. The mere service and sympathy are supposed to bring return for all expenditure. But to ask a collector to part with any or all of his treasured store is to demand a real sacrifice. Men are said to have committed murder to obtain possession of a coveted "first edition." A sale is being held in Christies', the famous auction-room in London, that represents an accumulation of such sacrifices. Mr. Edmund Gosse's letter to the London *Times* appealing for literary treasures sets forth the scope of this effort to swell the funds of the Red Cross Society:

WAR THE ABSORBING CONCERN OF BRITISH PAINTERS.

Many, like Hal Hurst above, standing before his canvas "The Hero," have turned from their old themes to depict war in all its aspects.

"May I remind your readers that the idea on which this collection has been planned is that each article should be some prized object which the donor is willing to sacrifice in order to bring help to the soldiers and sailors wounded in the defense of our country?

"The list of donors is headed by the King and Queen and by Queen Alexandra. Following the royal example, men and women throughout the land have spared from their collections objects of various value, giving freely of their best. When these things come to be sold, it is the opinion of those who are experts that no sale of equal interest will ever have been held in the famous rooms of Messrs. Christie.

"I have been asked by the Joint Collections Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John to make a special appeal to-day in regard to one department of the show. We particularly beg those who possess treasures of literary value and interest to help us to make genuinely remarkable that section of the sale which is occupied by manuscripts, holograph letters, and objects of purely literary interest. We have already received some admirable treasures—several pages of the original MS. of 'Pickwick,' autograph writings of Charlotte Brontë, of

George Borrow, of Swinburne; letters of Meredith, Browning, R. L. Stevenson; a poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. We know that other and similar donations are on their way to us, but I am asked to remind our friends that time is passing rapidly, and that all gifts must reach us before the 25th, when the task of cataloging has to begin.

"The ministrations of the Red Cross will shortly, there is but too good cause to believe, be called for more imperatively than ever. Our appeal to-day is made to the collector, to the lover of rare and beautiful things. This is the last week of collecting from him, and the last chance which will be offered to him of making a generous and graceful sacrifice of what he values most.

SANDERSON-WELLS,

Who finds the life of the soldier more absorbing than that of sport, which formerly occupied him.

"The list of donors to this sale will itself be a roll of honor. We hope and believe that it will be a lengthy one. We appeal to all those who possess rare books, fine manuscripts, and interesting autographs to select some treasure from their store."

The sale, besides exhibiting sacrifice, also shows forth some other and less exalted human qualities. For example, Mr. Eden Phillpotts contributed a walking-stick, bequeathed him by the author of "Lorna Doone," which bears the monogram of R. D. Blackmore, and Messrs. Christie returned it as "of no commercial value!" Mr. Gosse, in another contribution to the London *Times*, writes:

> "Let me speak also, with due reserve, of the pathetic evidence which our collection gives of the abundance of forged objects and items. . . . Nothing can be sadder in its way than the proof that something has long been guarded as the apple of a spinster's eye, and is now sacrificed with the most ready generosity, only to be rejected because it is obviously unauthentic. There is the other harrowing case of the book, fondly thought to be a treasure, which in the cold light of bibliography is seen to be worth scarcely a sixpence. 'Why?' the harassed, the outraged owner asks. 'You have overlooked, dear Sir or Madam, those fatal words on the title-page—the sixth edition!'"

GERMAN AND BRITISH INTELLECT

THE blessings of our restless energy and labor will not fail us after the war, says a writer in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, "however under Providence that war may end." This is the faith—perhaps it may be called optimism—of Germany exprest by this writer under the title, "We Shall Defeat the British All the Same." Germany may be forced to accept temporarily an unfavorable peace, he concedes, but "She will nevertheless not only win the ultimate victory over British supineness and intellectual inferiority, but she will also retain in her hand the material weapons of Army and Navy to be used again later." The writer does not yield too much, however, and seems to amuse himself in purely academic reflections:

> "It is not as if we had any occasion for pessimism—quite the contrary. Still, let us presuppose even the most unfavorable circumstances—namely, that we are forced to accept an unfavorable peace. Will England be able to suppress for the future the dreaded growth of German intellect or to choke off the German competition? Never!"

Germany's "moral ideal" and her sharper intellectual weapons are two of the causes of her superiority to the "hated" enemy. The moral ideal "thrust arms into the hand of father, brother, and son, and has secured for us the initial advantage that the war is being fought on foreign soil. It is an ideal which some other nations doubtless have, but which the English appear to have lost." The same moral ideal enabled the Germans to adapt their economic life to the changed conditions, so that they will recover from their wounds after this war much more readily than will their enemies. It is no news, of course, avers this paper, that German intellectual weapons are sharper:

> "Intelligent Englishmen have long admitted as much in written and spoken word, but their efforts to arouse their people from its dull lethargy have been in vain. England is the best evidence of the depths to which a country can be brought by resting upon its laurels and by ultraconservative methods."

The wealth that flowed into France and England brought "a dangerous loosening of morals" to the former and "a laziness, a disinclination for hard work" to the latter. The third and great counterbalancing advantage that Germany claims is her system of education. The London *Daily Mail*, which passes on this argument to its readers, thus summarizes the German writer's points:

> "The war will be won in the German schoolrooms. 'The future of a nation lies in its endowment of the coming generation not with material fortune, but with intellectual advantages.' The writer then presents a picture of English education which, tho overdrawn, shows how it strikes our contemporaries. 'Most children leave the schools at eleven; in the country, at ten. The standard to be attained is set very low and the achievements are tragic, thanks largely to the incredibly antiquated spelling and the complicated money-, weights-, and measures-tables. The maximum permissible number of children per school is often exceeded, the rooms are inadequate, the training of male and female teachers is left almost entirely to private establishments, and therefore scientific pedagogy is almost unknown.'
>
> "As for the higher grades of schools, they are appalling. 'They are almost all in private hands and are run on commercial lines. There are practically no State examinations opening careers. And as for the teachers, almost any one that likes can become a teacher in English public schools provided he is good at games.' The result is that 'the young Englishman is sent out into life with a lack of knowledge, for which we have really no words.'
>
> "The English universities are not to be compared with the German because there is no attraction to scientific study among the English. They are too commercially inclined."

The German apologist does not forget "the good German sword," and the fourth point of advantage is the country's military training:

> "With us the peasant lad from the back of beyond, the young

> factory-hand, the student from his study, obtain an insight into the great machinery of the nation in arms. They learn to subordinate their will to the whole and they are taught duty, order, and responsibility."

All these things make the writer look upon Germany as "at least fifty years ahead of England."

It would be interesting to hear what he would think of Mr. H. G. Wells's view of his educational system which we find in the London *Daily Chronicle*. Says Mr. Wells:

> "We are dealing with the completest organization of national pride, of aggressive patriotism of all the baser social instincts, that the world has ever seen. From being a various thinking and collectively tolerant people the Germans have been made into a kind of scientifically equipped Zulus, in the course of a hundred years, and this has been possible not because they are a vile or violent or cruel people, but because they are a sentimental and docile people, and by the perversion of the entire educational machinery to the purposes of the Prussian Monarchy. In the last few decades since the conclusion of the *Kulturkampf*, the Prussian has taken the mind of Germany and clenched it like a fist."

If this is too general, we may get further light from the English point of view from a new book by Mr. F. Madox Hueffer, "When Blood Is Their Argument," which stirred Mr. Wells to speech. Mr. Hueffer writes:

> "In this country a change in the educational spirit could only be brought about by the Legislature and in the full light of day. And any attempt on a large scale to coerce individual teachers into teaching what was against the national conscience would set the whole country in a flame from end to end. In Germany, the Emperor can, in the first place, address to the teaching body of the German schools an oration expressing the fact that it is his desire to see German schools become an instrument for national and military and antisocialist propaganda. That, it is true, will remain only an expression of the imperial desire. The teachers need not immediately set to work to instruct the children solely in the glory of the Hohenzollerns. But many of them will take this line, and to the rest the Ministry of Education will turn its attention. It will promote only such teachers as vigorously enjoin the prescribed tenets. It will lecture with a minatory harshness all such teachers as show remissness of effort in this direction. Teachers that resist, it will dismiss or remove from positions in comfortable towns to positions in dreary and isolated villages. . . . And it will take care that no new teachers whose nationalist and militarist credentials are not unexceptionable shall have a chance to instruct the children of the Empire.
>
> "It may be replied that in this country the Ministry of Education, being responsible to Parliament, could only carry out such a change in doctrines with the sanction of the Parliament which voices the electorate. In Germany, however, the Minister of Spiritual and Educational Affairs is the officer of, and is responsible to, the sovereign alone. The passing of a vote hostile to him in the Prussian House of Commons need not bring about his fall, neither could the unanimous support of the whole Parliamentary body cause him to be retained in office if he were not a *persona grata* to the sovereign. . . . . . .
>
> "And pressure of this sort has extended not only to the teachers in schools, to the professors in universities, but to every burgomaster, to every public official, to every purveyor to the Court, to every contractor for the supply of materials to the Army, the Navy, and the public services. Each and every one of these people has been exhorted to preach on every available occasion the doctrine of the all-importance of German nationalism, of the German armed forces, of the imperial dynasty. There is, in consequence, no individual in the German Empire who has not had exerted upon him, either by means of education or by means of education plus moral and material blackmail, the tremendous pressure of this one opinion, tending always in one direction."

AXIOMATIC LITERATURE — A new magazine called *Rogue* (New York) makes its bow with a contribution from the writer of the newest style of literary composition—Gertrude Stein. What she calls her method we haven't been told, but she figures in Paris with the exponents of Futurism, Cubism, etc., in art. Her piece is titled "Aux Galeries Lafayette," and this, if it helps at all, is the sign of a famous Paris department store. A little of this may be too much:

FROM GROUSE TO TOMMY ATKINS.

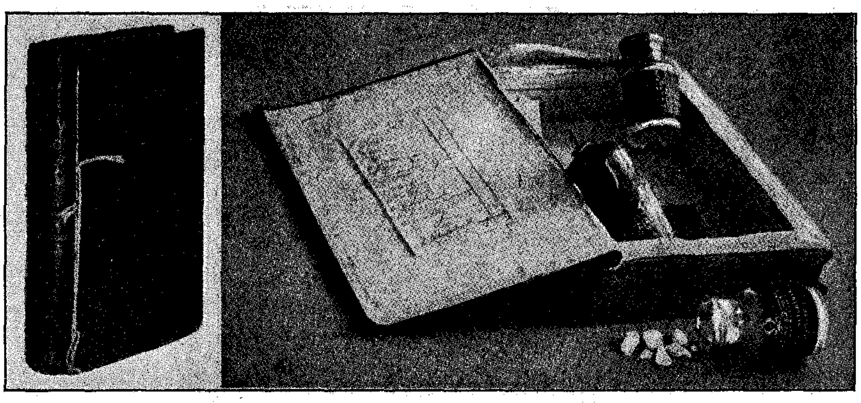
Sir George Hare leaves his former studies to paint the portrait of his son, a British volunteer.

> "One, one, one, one, there are many of them. There are very many of them. There are many of them. Each one of them is one. Each one is one, there are many of them. Each one is one, there are many of them, there are very many of them. Each one is one, there are many of them.
>
> "Each one is one. Each one is one, there are many of them. Each one is one. Each one has come to be accustomed to that thing. Each one is one. There are many of them.
>
> "Each one is one, each one is accustomed to it then. Each one is one. Each one is one, there are many of them. Each one is accustomed to it. Each one is one. There are many of them. Each one is one, each one is used to being that one. Each one is one. There are many of them. Each one is one, each one is quite used to being that one. Each one is one. There are many of them. Each one is one, each one is quite used to being one. Each one is quite used to being that one. Each one is one. Each one is quite used to being that one. Each one is one. There are many of them.
>
> "Each one is one. Each one is that one. There are many."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

FEDERAL AID IN THE ANTIDRUG WAR

FOES OF THE DRUG EVIL are welcoming the arrival of a new howitzer battery, so to speak. "Drugs in the Last Trenches" is the optimistic title given by a writer in a current religious monthly to his description of the effects of the new Federal Antinarcotic Law which was passed during the last session of Congress, and went into effect on March 1. And the New York *Herald* testifies to the "definite recognition of the fact that the law will surely accomplish much good and has already made clear the possibility of a great reform in the serious abuse of habit-forming drugs which developed in this country during the last few years." Even more noteworthy is the article in a recent issue of the Government's *Public Health Reports*, in which a member of the Public Health Service says:



A LITERARY OUTFIT FOR A MORPHIN-PEDLER.

The book here is gutted and the literary contents replaced by morphin-bottles. To outward appearance the vender is a harmless student.

"Those members of the medical and allied professions whose experience and observation best qualify them to speak are heartily in favor of the law. They admit that, prior to its enactment, the case of the dope-fiend was well-nigh hopeless, because any method of treatment was nullified by the fact that the 'fiend' could get his 'dope' without difficulty; whereas now there is fair prospect of effective control, both of the 'dope' and of the 'fiend.'"

This writer notes the pitiful state of the drug-victim who can not get his "dope," who is likely to find the doors of the general hospitals closed against him and the makers of fake "cures" ready to take advantage of him. But, the writer adds,

"After all, the remedy for the present condition lies well within the hands of the medical profession and the really reputable hospitals and institutions already organized. If the law be strictly enforced, and the supply of 'dope,' through other than proper channels, absolutely cut off, the medical practitioner has an opportunity such as he has never before had. . . . . .

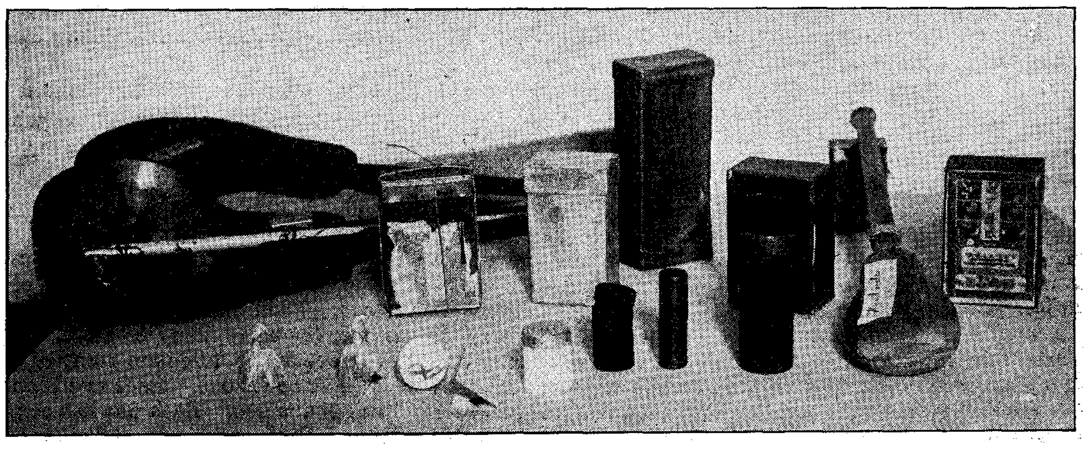
"Time must be allowed in which to put the machinery of the law in smooth-running order. When this is effected and everyone fully informed, a careful survey of its workings in a dozen or more large centers of population, followed, if necessary, by ruthless infliction of penalties upon its violators, will have a most enlightening and salutary effect."

In *The Rosary Magazine*, published by the Dominican Fathers in New York, Mr. Thomas J. Ross, Jr., writes of the campaign resulting in the passage of the Harrison Law. It was found impossible to insert a clause against patent medicines containing narcotics. But—

"In other respects the Federal Law will probably meet most of the expectations of its sponsors. It is intended primarily to supplement and to be supplemented by uniform State laws, such as the Boylan Law in New York State. For that reason it does not touch the dispensing of drugs by physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons in the course of their professional practise, nor does it apply to dealers filling their prescriptions, provided both physicians and dealers keep a detailed record of all drugs so dispensed by them for a period of at least two years. According to the new law, such records must show the amount, the date, the name, and address of the recipient of the narcotic. . . . . . .

"The Federal Law assumes to regulate wholesale and interstate dealing in drugs, while the State laws look after the local and retail traffic."

The Act, as quoted by Mr. Ross, provides for the registration and taxation of "all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca-leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations."



DEVICES FOR SMUGGLING AND SELLING OPIUM.

The drug here masquerades as a package of tea, or is concealed in porcelain jars, in polished wood boxes, in shells of "lichi" nuts, in playing-cards. The violin-shaped pieces are scales.

The penalty for illegal possession of the forbidden drugs is a fine of $2,000, or five years' imprisonment, or both.

In his Washington correspondence in the New York *Press* Mr. Judson C. Welliver notes some results of the enforcement of the law:

"The first shutting down of supplies of the drug brought from the cities an astounding proof that tens of thousands of people have been addicted to the drug habit, and that, cut off from their supplies, armies of them are in a condition of the most awful despair and wretchedness.

"In Chicago the number of victims who required care in hospitals, sanitariums, and other institutions was so far beyond the capacity to care for them that the Public Health Service took special measures to admit these unfortunates to public health hospitals where those institutions were in existence and where there was need to use them. The Chicago conditions are no worse than in other large cities. . . . . . .

"The general sentiment of a public horrified by revelations about the drug habit has been to increase the insistence that the law, if amended, must be changed in directions that will give it greater effectiveness.

"Modifications of the administrative process will come about gradually, but at present the desire is to make the measure absolutely effective for the destruction of the drug habit, by making the acquisition of drugs by 'fiends' absolutely impossible."

And in a New York *Herald* article discussing the work of New York's police "Narcotic Squad," reference is thus made to the new State and Federal laws:

"The only criticism of them that can be made is that they are not more sweeping and more drastic. As these laws stand now only certain of the habit-forming drugs are under the ban. Others just as baneful and far cheaper in cost are exempt, and the police are powerless to arrest those who have them in their possession.

"'Give us power to arrest every dispenser of all habit-forming drugs as well as those having them in their possession, and we would put such a crimp in the curse here that it could never come back,' members of the Narcotic Squad say."

PRINCETON'S THRUST AT BILLY SUNDAY

THE ATTITUDE OF PRINCETON to Billy Sunday is somewhat anomalous to the casual observer. Tho he has paid a visit to the seat of learning in New Jersey and addrest a large body of students in the Presbyterian Church there—and this at the instance, we are told, of Dr. Erdmann, head of the Theological School—the authorities of the university, which is a separate institution, refuse to give him their *imprimatur,* and, indeed, vetoed a further suggestion that they invite him to hold evangelical meetings for the students. For this reason Princeton has incurred the criticism of certain religious papers, so Prof. Andrew F. West deems it wise to give a detailed statement of reasons why the noted evangelist was not sought. In the first place, the professor disposes of the objection that Mr. Sunday might be too evangelical. "Princeton was founded and has lived on the fundamental, historical, evangelical Christian faith, and, with few exceptions, no other gospel has been heard there." The reasons why Princeton should not favor Mr. Sunday's methods as likely to do good to her students Professor West describes as grave. They are based upon certain citations from Mr. Sunday's Philadelphia sermons. It may be objected that these represent only one side of the famous evangelist's method, that passages of beauty and lofty spiritual power could also be selected. But the presence of things called "bad taste" forms the basis of Professor West's objection, and these are brought forward in this form:

"1. In matters of religion there is only one standard for Christians, and that standard is our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. I gladly admit that Mr. Sunday means to be evangelical in his statements. But many of his utterances are, to put it mildly, not Christlike, and some of them are travesties of the teaching of Christ. Take the following samples, less vulgar than many others, which are both a caricature and a perversion of one of the most sacred scenes in the New Testament:

"'Mary was one of those sort of uneeda-biscuit, peanut-butter, gelatin, and pimento sort of women.

"'Martha was a beefsteak, baked-potato, apple-sauce with lemon and nutmeg, coffee and whipt cream, apple-pie and cheese sort of women.

"'So you can have your pick, but I speak for Martha. So the churches have a lot of Marthas and a lot of Marys—merely bench-warmers. Hurrah for Martha!

"'So Martha was getting dinner and poked her head in the door where Mary was sitting and said:

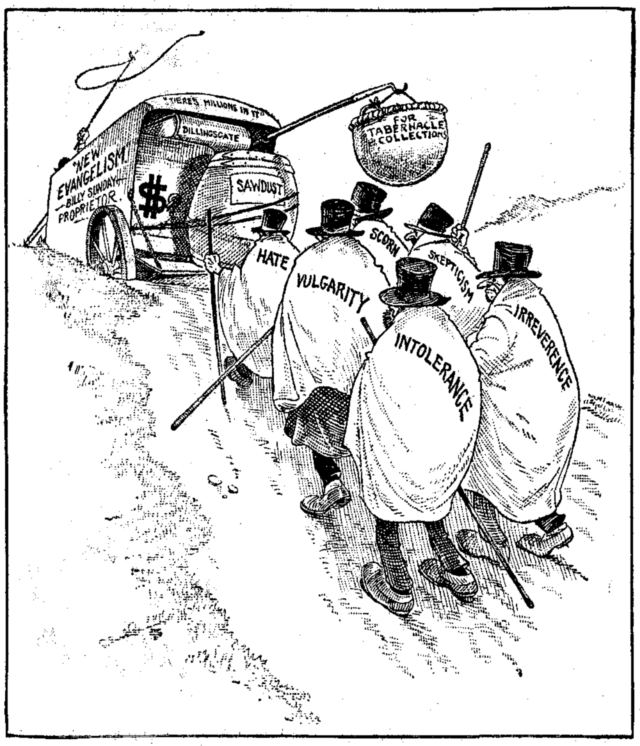
"'"Mary, carest thou not that I serve alone?"

"'Wouldn't it make you tired if you were doing all the work and had your hands all over dough and the sweat rolling off as you cooked the potatoes, if your big, lazy sister was sitting doing nothing? Then Jesus said:

"'"Tut, tut, Martha, thou carest for too many little things."

"Take another and worse instance, where Christ in prayer is turned to a jesting use:

"'And as he prayed the fashion of his countenance was altered. Ladies, do you want to look pretty? If some of you women would spend less on dope, pazaza, and cold cream, and get down on your knees and pray, God would make you prettier.'



"FOLLOWING THE SHOW."

An unfavorable view of Billy Sunday.

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

"Very funny, no doubt; and very blasphemous.

"2. At times Mr. Sunday is irreverently familiar toward God. This appears clearly in the scene at his Philadelphia meeting on January 8:

"'Why, if I thought I could get any nearer God by kneeling, or get nearer to him by taking off my coat, I'd do it.'

"(Here Sunday suited the action to the word and tore his coat from his back. Seizing it by the collar in his right hand, he flung it around to lend emphasis to his utterances.)

"Here is another sample:

"'When I am at heaven's gates I'll be free from old Philly's blood. I can see now the day of judgment, when the question of Philadelphia and of me is taken up by God.

"'"You were down in Philly, weren't you, Billy?" the Lord will ask me.

"'And I'll say to him, "Yes, sir, Lord, I was there."

"'"Did you give them my message of salvation, Billy?"

"'"I gave them your message, Lord. I gave it to them the best way I could and as I understood it. You go get the files of the Philadelphia papers. They printed my sermons, Lord. You'll see in them what I preached," will be my answer.

"'And the Lord will say, "Come on in, Bill; you're free from Philadelphia's blood."'"

Turning to the Bible as exemplar, Professor West declares that "there is no place in that book for swaggering impiety." "'Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord' is the right attitude of soul in the presence of God." The professor goes on to charge that "many of Mr. Sunday's remarks are personally abusive, or disgusting, or slanderous." Here are citations:

"If a woman on the avenue plays a game of cards in her home, she is worse than any blackleg gambler in the slums.

"If a minister believes and teaches evolution, he is a stinking skunk, a hypocrite, and a liar.

"If I were the wife of some of you men, I'd refuse to clean your old spittoons. I say let every hog clean his own trough.

"Your wife has as good a right to line up before a bar and fill up her skin with the hog-gut you do as you have."

The statements that are "*plainly indecent*" are "*fortunately few*," remarks the professor, but the following he thinks should be read with the thought in mind that they are "the words of a profest minister of the Gospel of Christ spoken at a religious service":

"I can understand why young bloods go in for dancing, but some of you old ginks—good-night.

"Ma and I stopt in to look at a ball at an inauguration ceremony. Well, I will be horn-swaggled if I didn't see a woman there dancing with all the men, and she wore a collar of her gown around her waist. She had a little corset on. Oh, I can't describe it.

"You stand there and watch man after man as he claims her hand, and puts his name on her list. Perhaps that fellow was her lover and you won her hand—and you stand there and watch your wife folded in his long, voluptuous, sensual embrace, their bodies swaying one against the other, their limbs twining and entwining, her head resting on his breast, they breathe the vitiated air beneath the glittering candelabra, and the spell of the music, and you stand there and tell me that there is no harm in it! You're too low down for me.

"I want to see the color of some buck's hair that can dance with my wife! I'm going to monopolize that hugging myself.

"Then Herodias came in and danced with her foot stuck out to a quarter to 12, and old Herod said: 'Sis, you're a peach. You can have anything you want, even to the half of my kingdom.' She hiked off to her licentious mother."

Professor West closes in these words:

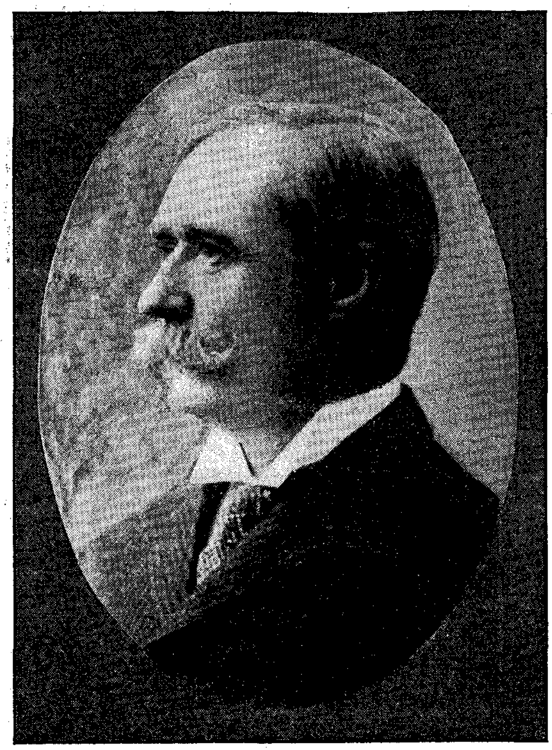
"Every passage quoted in this article is taken from the official copyrighted report of Mr. Sunday's Philadelphia addresses, published with his sanction in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* during January and February. Their accuracy can not be questioned. It is true that these quotations are not the main stock and substance of his addresses, but some of the occasional ornaments, giving what is called 'punch' to his discourses. They are things of the sort singled out for special separate printing in *The Evening Telegraph*, often in large type, as 'jolts.' So they are.

"So in the name of decency and of the purity and sanctity of our Christian faith, Princeton University positively refuses to approve Mr. Sunday's performances as suitable for the edification of our students. In times of hysterical excitement we think it our right and duty to stand firm against all inflammatory mob-oratory in whatever field it may appear. For his quiet and sensible stand in this matter President Hibben deserves the thanks of all friends of education and religion."

In his Paterson sermon the following Sunday the evangelist referred to Professor West's strictures by asking "how many drunkards has he pulled out of the gutter?—how many girls has he saved from the streets?" "There are a whole lot of people who do not believe in my methods," he reflected. "Well, well, neither does the devil. But the drunkard who was saved believed in my methods."

REFUSING TO AID SLAUGHTER

IT IS NOT for Germany's diplomatic reasons that one American accedes to Germany's demand that America cease furnishing the Allies with war-munitions. "It is so much better to make things that are useful to mankind than to make things that destroy mankind," says John J. Stevenson, president of the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Corporation; and his company refuses to furnish munitions for the war now raging. They have declined orders for millions of dollars' worth in the last four months, he tells a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, orders that would have kept their plant going on full shifts night and day, but would have been "a contributing factor to the carnage now putting millions of men in Europe under the ground and on crutches." Agents of the Russian, French, and British governments, he asserts, have for months tried to get his company to manufacture shells for them, and just as persistently as these requests have come so have they been refused. The company of which Mr. Stevenson is the head was originally organized to manufacture war-munitions, and in its early history prospered on carnage. Altruism is not wholly the cause of the company's conversion, however, as its president humorously acknowledges:



JOHN J. STEVENSON,

Who refuses "to be a party to the bloody war in Europe" tho his business has been the manufacture of munitions. "It is better to make things that are useful."

"The last time we made war-munitions was for the United States Government about eight years ago. We manufactured 119,000 shells and we lost some money. I then joined Andrew Carnegie's peace society—and have been an active member since.

"A man's experience in life sometimes quickens his conscience. That is what happened to me, I suppose. The loss of that money opened my eyes to a better realization of the horrors of war. Since then I have put the notion of manufacturing war-materials out of my mind. . . . . . .

"I would rather, far rather, that the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Corporation never again make any article that might be used to destroy life. . . . . .

"It is a crime that men such as the great artists of France are in the field being shot at—and shot—when they could and should be at home advancing the world's civilization instead of tearing it down and being cut down themselves with bullets.

"Modern warfare is merely a question of the best guns, the most modern war-machinery and -implements, and the longest purse.

"When the billions upon billions of dollars have been expended and the millions upon millions of men killed or maimed or so shattered in health that they are unable to follow their daily work, the conflagration ceases. Then falls the burden of this ruthless butchery upon the under dog, and he must stagger through life under the load. He must foot the bills, must pay, pay, and pay, until patience ceases and rebellion rules. Then comes repudiation of the so-called government bonds, and revolution. . . . . . .

"When the democracy of Europe comes into its own, as it surely will as one of the results of the conflagration now raging, I think there will be such a panic as will surpass the French Revolution in 1793.

"The income tax to-day in England is twelve times greater than in the United States, with only half the latter's population to draw from. There is already talk and a probability of this taxation being doubled before the year is out. That is why I say that a man who wins loses."

CURRENT POETRY

APPALLING is the proper adjective to characterize the amount of war-poetry printed industriously by the periodicals of Europe and America. In England, weeklies and dailies whose columns rarely contained verse are now giving generous hospitality to the poets, and in Germany a new anthology of war-poems might easily be published every week.

There has been a striking change in the character of the poetry. The singers are as patriotic as they were in August and September, but they are less vindictive. Perhaps this is because Chappell's "The Day," Lissauer's "Hassengesang," and Lord Curzon's reply to it have exprest national anger so thoroughly, are literally so hateful, that there is nothing more of the sort to be said by the poets. But more probably it is because new aspects of the war are being observed, because sorrow for the dead, and stubborn courage, and a certain patient amazement are now commoner emotions than hate. Here, from "The Winnowing Fan" (Elkin Mathews), are four stanzas which once more demonstrate that grief may by a true artist be made into a lovely thing.

FOR THE FALLEN

By Laurence Binyon

They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old:
  Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
  We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;
  They sit no more at familiar tables of home;
They have no lot in our labor of the daytime;
  They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes profound,
  Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known
  As the stars are known to the Night;

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,
  Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,
As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness,
  To the end, to the end, they remain.

In a well-turned sonnet (which appeared in *Everybody's Magazine*), Mr. Towne rebukes the selfishness of certain financiers and voices the feelings of most of his fellow Americans.

TO MY COUNTRY

By Charles Hanson Towne

One told me he had heard it whispered: "Lo!
  The hour has come when Europe, desperate
  With sudden war and terrible swift hate,
Rocks like a reed beneath the mighty blow.
Therefore shall we, in this, her time of wo,
  Profit and prosper, since her ships of state
  Go down in darkness. Kind, thrice kind is Fate,
Leaving our land secure, our grain to grow!"

America! They blaspheme and they lie
  Who say these are the voices of your sons!

If Children Served the Breakfast

Do You Think That Any Table Would Lack Puffed Wheat or Rice?

Most homes, of course, would serve these dainties if children had their way.

Not for breakfast only, but in bowls of milk at night. Also dry, like nut meats, for between-meal foods. These toasted grains, puffed to eight times normal size, are fascinating tit-bits to the young.

To grown-ups, too. A big dairy lunch room found that four out of five men who took ready-cooked cereals chose either Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice.

Why Not Please Them?

Yet these food confections—these bubbles of grain—are better than they taste. Never were whole grains so fitted for food as they are by this Anderson process.

Here they are toasted for an hour. Here they are steam exploded. Here every food granule, for ease of digestion, is literally blasted to pieces. Every authority knows this to be the hygienic form of grain food.

Don't you think that children who like Puffed Grains should enjoy them to their hearts' content?

Puffed Wheat, 12c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

CORN PUFFS 15¢

They are Triple-Cooked

Wheat bread, for instance, is simply baked. When you want it more digestible you toast it.

Puffed Grains are baked and super-toasted, for 60 minutes, in 550 degrees of heat.

Then comes the unique preparation. A hundred million steam explosions are caused inside each kernel. Thus Puffed Wheat and Rice are triple-cooked, and each cooking is heroic. They deserve a high place in your food list.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers (863)

Stories of Old Elgins

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Bought When Grant Was Inaugurated

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(ORIGINAL LETTER ON FILE AT ELGIN HEADQUARTERS.)

The watch was made in 1868, so that its record of 47 years, without other repair than cleaning, is remarkable, although every Elgin Watch is capable, with proper care, of a like performance.

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Write for the booklet about the Elgin Observatory, where Elgin time is taken from the stars. Send stamped and addressed envelope for a set of Elgin Poster Stamps.

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LADY ELGIN A wide range of prices

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
Elgin, Illinois

In this foul night, when nations sink and die,
No thought is there save for the fallen ones
Who, underneath the ruins of old thrones,
Suffer and bleed, and tell the world good-by!

The London *Spectator*, for many years a stanch friend of poetry, prints in a recent number some verses which, lacking in literary polish, are rich in sincerity and actuality. More than three hundred of Grimsby's great fleet of trawlers are engaged in the hazardous task of sweeping the seas for mines sown by the Germans, and the author of this poem, a resident of Grimsby, makes the strange journeyings of these vessels seem as real to his readers as they are to him.

THE MINE-SWEEPERS

By H. Ingamells

" 'Ware mine!"
"Starboard your helm!". . . "Full speed ahead!"
The squat craft duly swings—
A hand's breadth off, a thing of dread
The sullen breaker flings.

Carefully, slowly, patiently,
The men of Grimsby Town
Grope their way on the rolling sea—
The storm-swept, treach'rous, gray North Sea—
Keeping the death-rate down.

Cold is the wind as the Gates of Death,
Howling a dirge with its biting breath,
Tearing rude music from rigging taut—
The tune with deadly omen fraught:
"Look to yourselves, oh, sailors bold—
I am the one ye know of old!
I make my sport with such as ye—
The game that is played on every sea
With death as the loser's penalty!"

Valiantly, stoutly, manfully,
The trawlers fight the gale;
Buoyant they ride on the rolling sea—
The storm-swept, treach'rous, gray North Sea—
Lasht by the North Wind's flail.

Cruel the waves of that ocean drear,
Whelming the heart with a palsying fear,
Hurling their might on the stagg'ring craft,
Crashing aboard of her fore and aft,
Buffeting, pounding, a dreadful force,
Sweeping her decks as she hugs her course.

Little they care, come wind or wave,
The men of Grimsby Town;
There are mines to destroy and lives to save,
And they take the risk, these sailormen brave,
With a laugh and a joke, or a rollicking stave,
As the gear goes plunging down.

Honor the trawler's crew,
For Fear they never knew!
Now on their quest they go
With measured tack and slow—
Seeking the hidden fate
Strewn with a devilish hate.

Death may come in a terrible form,
Death in a calm or death in a storm,
Death without warning, stark and grim,
Death with a tearing of limb from limb,
Death in a horrible, hideous guise—
Such is the mine-sweepers' sacrifice!
Careless of terrors and scornful of ease,
Stolid and stedfast, they sweep the seas.

Cheerfully, simply, fearlessly,
The men of Grimsby Town
Do their bit on the rolling sea—
The storm-swept, treach'rous, gray North Sea—
Doing their duty unflinchingly
Keeping the death-rate down.

No Boiling—
Charming
Flavour!

A scant spoonful of the powder stirred in a cup of hot water—and you have

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—quick as a wink!

It is regular Postum reduced to soluble form, with a snappy, Java-like taste, but—like regular Postum—free from the harmful coffee-drug, caffeine.

The effects of caffeine poisoning from coffee drinking show in various ways, but always "there's the cause" which must be removed before relief can come.

Some go so far they can't get back, but there's a vast army of sensible ones who have made personal test, and have regained comfortable health by quitting coffee and using Postum.

It's a fine thing to be well and have body and brain work in harmony, without interference from coffee or any other drug.

A ten days' trial will show any coffee drinker

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Grocers everywhere sell both kinds.

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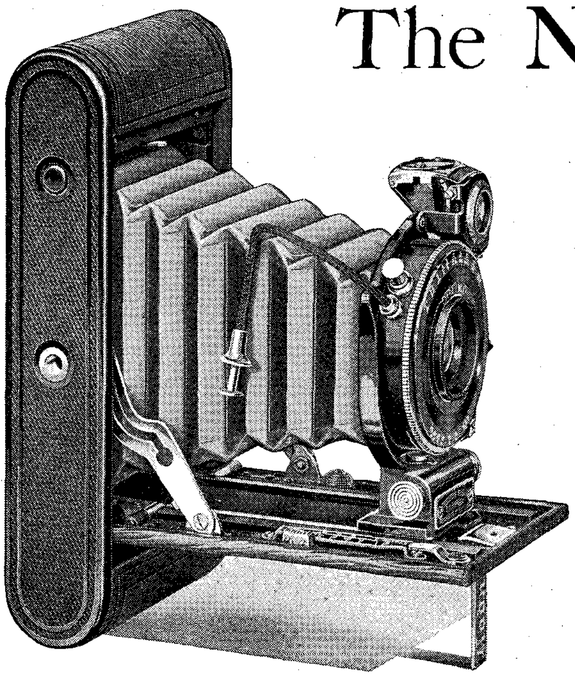

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SPEED. The Shutter has a speed of 1/300 of a second and slower controllable speeds to one second—also has the time and bulb actions, *and is large enough to give the full benefit of the anastigmat lenses* with which the camera is listed.

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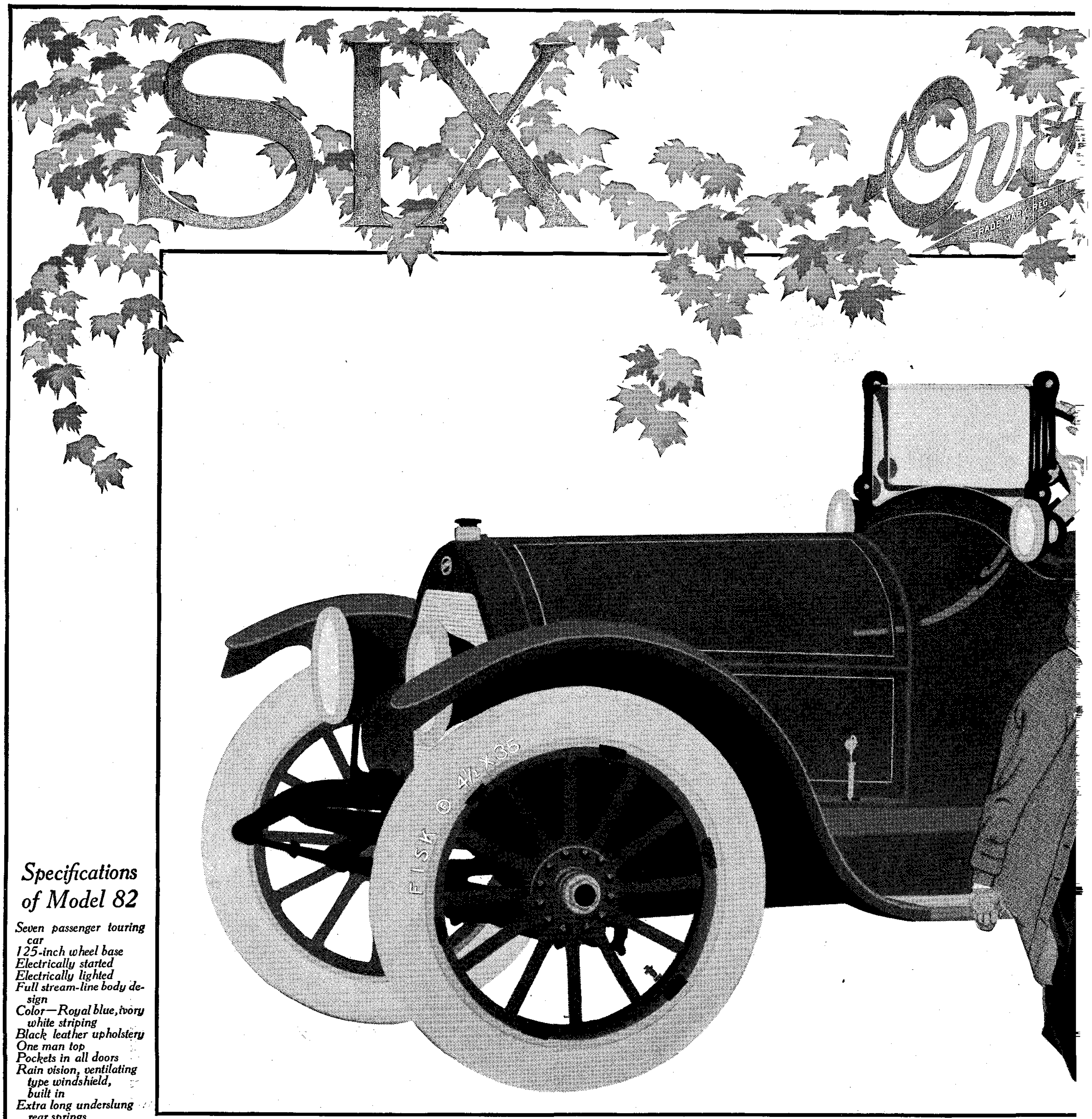

Specifications of Model 82

Seven passenger touring car
125-inch wheel base
Electrically started
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Full stream-line body design
Color—Royal blue, ivory white striping
Black leather upholstery
One man top
Pockets in all doors
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Extra long underslung rear springs
Full floating rear axle
35 x 4½ inch tires; smooth tread in front; non-skid in rear
Left hand drive
Center control
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Demountable rims
One extra rim
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First—we predicted a great Six.

Then—we predicted—before we delivered a single car—a great business.

And this latter prediction was not founded on the initial demand which was overwhelming, but was based on the intrinsic value and merit of the car itself, which we knew to be extraordinary.

From the day of our announcement, last fall, orders have literally poured in. That's something for all of America's six-cylinder owners, buyers and prospective buyers think over.

Then—consider the following.

The Overland Six is larger than oth
Sixes at a similar price.

It is more powerful—is more flexi
and more economical than other Sixes at
similar price.

It has larger tires than other Sixes at
similar price.

Prices for United States:
Model 82 Six 7-Pass. Touring Car, $1475
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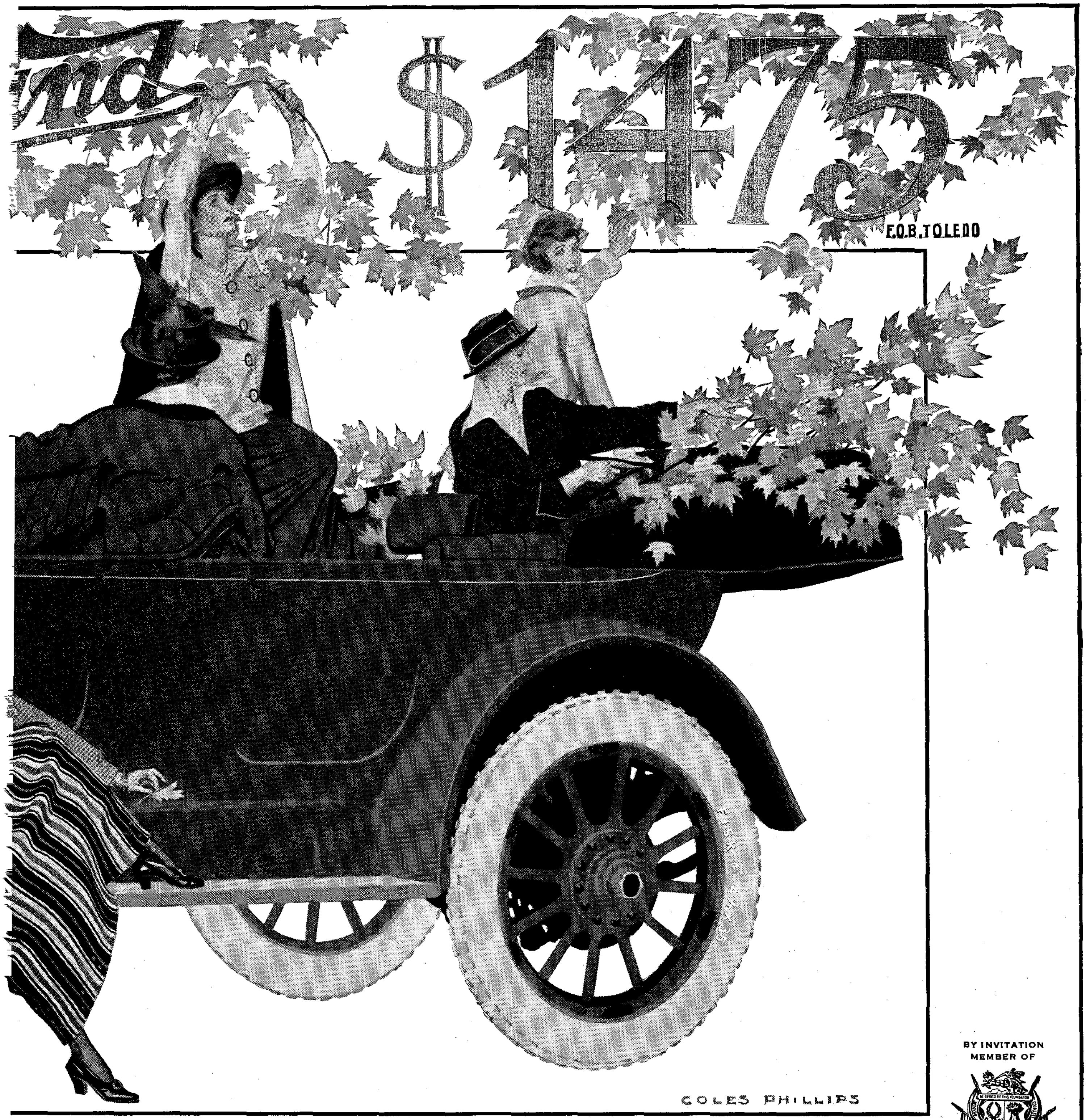
Model 80 Roadster, - - - - $1050
Model 81 Roadster, - - - - $795
All Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

THE WILLYS-OVER
The Willys-Overla



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It comfortably seats seven adults.

One ride in this Six will thoroughly con-nce you of its manifest superiority.

If you want a Six of the highest grade— t an Overland.

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GAS CO
Come Often to the Gas Office
APRIL 27
Daily Window Displays
APRIL 28
Daily Demonstrations
APRIL 29
See the Latest Models
APRIL 30
Learn about the Greatest House-keeping Aid Ever Invented
MAY 1
Your Gas Company is at your Service

Gas Range Week is here

Your Gas Company has joined the great national celebration in honor of the Gas Range—the greatest household help of modern times.

Your Gas Company knows the vital importance of the Gas Range to every woman in its community.

Therefore, it has set aside the week from April 26th to May 1st to the glory of the Gas Range and the special service of the householder.

—Go to the show room of your Gas Company;

—See the latest money, time and labor saving devices;

—Learn the newest methods of producing perfect results.

The spirit of the week is co-operation—mutual helpfulness between you and your Gas Company.

Watch your local papers for announcements; or, better still, call at the Gas Office or send for a representative of your Gas Company for such information as you desire.

But, above all, don't fail to take full advantage of

GAS RANGE WEEK

This advertisement is not for women exclusively.

The man who loves his home and his family can learn much to his advantage at the Gas Office next week.

For your home's sake, Go!

National Commercial Gas Association
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE WAR-GAME BY INNINGS

IF you know the box score of a baseball game and the names of the teams, and nothing more, you may be able to work up some exhilaration by figuring out the possible plays that contributed to that score, and may imagine a few of the star stunts vaguely indicated by big or little gains in different innings; but if you do not even know the batting order of the teams, and only the personalities, with nothing of the prior achievements of the batteries, you can hardly form an intelligent opinion of what has actually happened on the field. And our knowledge of the progress of the European War is just like that. We hear when gains are made, and sometimes are able to compute their importance with some degree of accuracy; we know that the batteries are Joffre and Kitchener, von Kluck and von Hindenburg, and so on; and we know in general the disposition of the opposing lines—but no more. "For the last eight months," declares Frederick Palmer, endeavoring, at Editor Sullivan's request, to tell the readers of *Collier's* "what they don't know about the war," "Europe has been running a fiction-factory in the rear and a war-factory at the front." And he explains further that—

> If you want a parallel of the way the war has been reported, consider a national convention being reported from the votes for the candidates when all the proceedings were kept secret.
>
> Occasionally somebody snatched a piece of gossip from a communicative door-man who was probably talking in the interest of the candidate he favored. . . . . . .
>
> We have had some amazingly imaginative war correspondence which was highly entertaining as long as no correspondent was at the front to say that it was fake.

Among other diverting stories manufactured for our entertainment, he mentions that one of the Jeanne d'Arc of Soissons. Last fall it was reported that the English were hurling themselves into a terrific struggle to gain Soissons; that the Mayor had deserted the town; and that a woman of the people had arisen and pacified the villagers, holding in check the panic-stricken. It was a first-class story, but, unfortunately, an absolute fiction. Mr. Palmer was in Soissons immediately after its occupation, and is therefore in a position to know what really happened:

> What were the facts? There were no British in Soissons that day, tho they took the place of the French later. I saw no hurling of any kind. The French artillery was firing leisurely, and a machine gun purred in the suburbs at intervals. I met the Mayor, who had been in the town from start to finish—which was not nearly so interesting, however, as having a gallant little Frenchwoman turn brave

leader after he had warmed his cold feet by flight. It was a pity to have such a good war-story spoiled.

Consider what would have happened if the news had gone out to the world that the Mayor of San Francisco had run away when he was actually on the job. He would have had action against the whole American press for libel—if they had printed it. But not a single paper would have risked printing it without absolute verification.

The Mayor of Soissons will not sue anybody, however. He knows too well—he and the Mayors of Reims and Louvain—that in war everything goes.

Another thing that makes the war-reports that come to us decidedly untrustworthy is that the "official bulletins" are "a daily statement of operations rather than a statement of operations day by day." That is, at a certain time in the day each division commander makes the report which is employed in making up the War-Office report. He may report the capture of a trench, or other gain of more importance, which is reversed half an hour afterward, perhaps with severe additional loss. The enemy reports his own advance; thus we have two absolutely contradictory reports of the same day's fighting at the same point. In addition, the gains and losses that appear in the papers twenty-nine days out of the month are of not the slightest importance, and especially has that been true this winter. From December 1 to April 1, the war was fought in the Krupp Works at Essen, in the great and growing arms- and ammunition-factories in England and France, and even in this country. In that time, says Mr. Palmer, there have been really only two important actions from Switzerland to the English Channel: the German rush and repulse of the French at Soissons, carried on, you will recall, under the eyes of the Kaiser; and the French success at Steinbach, in Alsace. But meanwhile the people must be satisfied, the people at home, who pay the expenses of the war, cheer for it, and, finally, lend their last drop of blood to the cause in which they have been taught to believe. This service is best performed by the daily news reports. "Nothing to report" shakes the faith of the reader at home, if he see it too often. Better to give him a diverting account of an entirely unimportant action, and let him feed his patriotism on vague engagements of cavalry, or trenches blown up or regained, or glimpses of the endless "artillery duel" that rolls on day and night all along the line. Mr. Palmer believes that at this press work the Germans are most efficient, and cites an example of their obedience and thoroughness:

> When I was in Berlin in late October, the German Government had emissaries in Petrograd trying to arrange a separate treaty of peace with the Russians and emissaries in Rome trying to arrange with

In the Second Annual Ajax
Mileage Contest For Employed Drivers

208
Prize Winning Chauffeurs
Average 7,722 Miles

$5,000 in Cash Awards

First 15 Prize Winners

	ENTRANT AND CITY	PRIZE	CAR AND OWNER	MILES
1.	Garth C. Jensen, Stevens Pt., Wis.	$500	Cadillac, John N. Welsby	21,985
2.	Frank Gray, Chicago, Ill.	300	Peerless, Carl N. Gottfried	21,483
3.	Alfred C. Smith, Springfield, Mass.	200	Cadillac, Oliver Smith, Livery..	21,039
4.	Laurence Ross, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	100	Maxwell, William Henry	20,910
5.	E. C. Bode, St. Louis, Mo..........	100	Packard, A. H. Bode, Livery ...	20,075
6.	Albert Nathan, New York City.....	100	Stoddard, F. L. Young	18,942
7.	H. W. Bode, St. Louis, Mo..........	100	Packard, A. H. Bode, Livery ...	18,466
8.	Herman W. Bushey, Brockton, Mass.	100	Lenox, Francis E. Shaw........	18,190
9.	Anthony B. Silvia, Haverhill, Mass.	50	Simplex, Chas. W. Eaton.......	18,148
10.	L. LaFountaine, Brooklyn, N. Y....	50	Stevens-Duryea, Wm. D. Hoxie	17,452
11.	R. L. McNeal, Ticonderoga, N. Y...	50	Stevens-Duryea, Jas. C. Leach .	16,662
12.	Merrill W. Garber, Fitchburg, Mass.	50	Packard, Douglas Crocker......	16,617
13.	Chas. W. Lewis, New York City....	50	Renault, Donald McAleenan ...	16,461
14	Harry Coghlan, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.	50	Ford Coupe, Mrs. Anne Coghlan	16,384
15	S. Lichtenstein, New York City.....	50	Simplex, Harris L. Rosenthal...	16,071

**30 Capital Prize Winners
Average 16,509 Miles**

**178 Minor Prize Winners
Average 6,241 Miles**

Space does not permit the listing of each of the winners of the 208 prizes offered. The mileage records and the affidavits of owners have been canvassed and prizes awarded by the judges. To the many employed chauffeurs who entered this second Ajax Tire Mileage Contest, and thus helped to make it successful, we extend our appreciation.

**Demonstrating
Ajax Super Quality!**

In the most difficult test by which tire quality can be measured—use on heavy cars driven by employed chauffeurs—the super *in-built* quality of Ajax Tires is demonstrated. The figures brought forward by the winners of the contest show that *higher* mileage is built into Ajax Tires—to be brought out in actual service. What has been accomplished by chauffeurs for their owners is being duplicated over the country on hundreds of cars.

**Announcing
A New Mileage Contest!**

The third annual renewal of the Ajax Tire Mileage Contest for Employed Chauffeurs is announced. Five thousand dollars ($5,000) in cash prizes will be given in 208 awards. In event of ties, a prize identical with that tied for, will be awarded each tying contestant. The contest closes March 31st, 1916. Ajax dealers will supply entry blanks and all detailed information, or same will be sent upon direct request to the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company. Enter now!

AJAX
TIRES

Guaranteed 5000 Miles

(in writing)

*"While others are claiming Quality
we are guaranteeing it."*

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER COMPANY
1796-1798 Broadway, New York

Branches in 18 Leading Cities *Factories: Trenton, N. J.*

Jackson
NO HILL TOO STEEP
NO SAND TOO DEEP

"Up-to-date in Style and Equipment;
Old-fashioned in Honest Workmanship"

THIS is the way a man who *knows* automobiles described the new Jackson "44," selling for only $1250, to a friend recently. It came to our attention and seemed a worthy text.

"Up-to-date in style and equipment; old-fashioned in honest workmanship."

What more could be said in approval of a motor car!

The Jackson *is* up-to-date in style and equipment. You cannot help admiring the perfect stream-line body. For grace and symmetry, the Jackson ranks second to no other car.

The refinements are complete—flush doors, concealed hinges, one-man top, rain-vision windshield, crowned fenders, rounded radiator front. The ignition and lighting switches, speedometer and oil gauge, are all grouped on a metal instrument plate in the center of the dash, and all illuminated by a single dash light.

The equipment is everything that modern motor-car demands call for.

"Old-fashioned in honest workmanship."

Think how much that means in these days of rushing things.

"Old-fashioned" in the careful selection of materials, in the accurate machining of parts, in the deep, lustrous finish of the body.

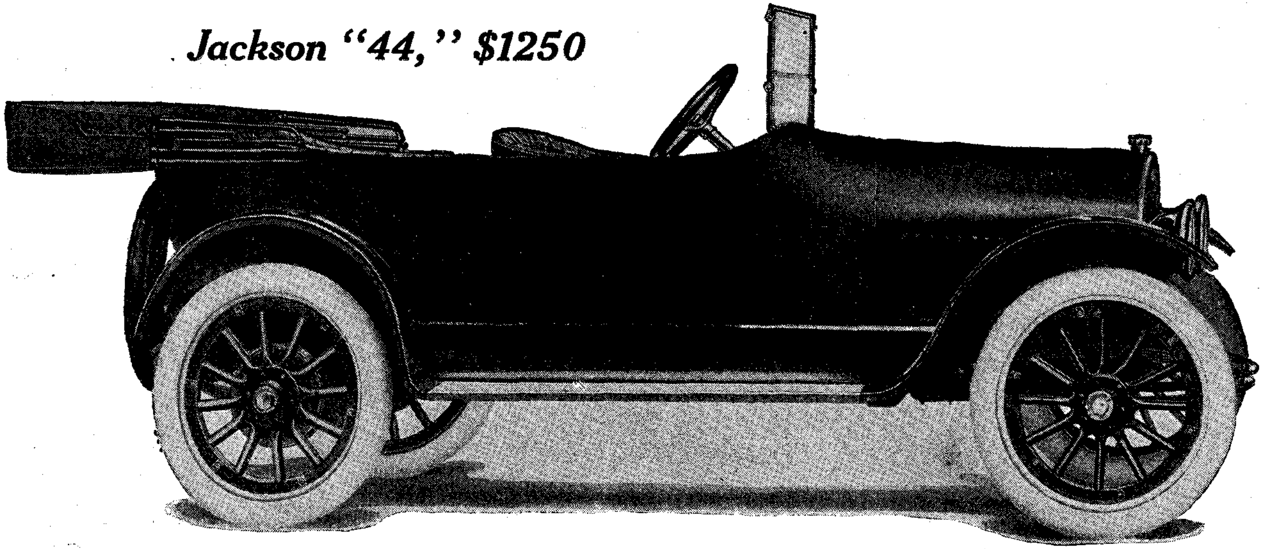
"Old-fashioned" in the sturdy strength that has made Jackson Cars famous for durability throughout the past thirteen years. This is the kind of car *you* want, isn't it? A car that's up-to-date in style and equipment, and old-fashioned in honest workmanship.

Specifications, Model "44" — Long stroke, four-cylinder motor, 40 H. P., Auto-Lite electric cranking, lighting and ignition system. Gasoline tank at the rear, vacuum feed. Steering wheel on left side, control levers in the center. Either front door may be used. Full elliptic springs front and rear, underslung in rear. Rear axle, floating type, two universal joints. Wheel base, 115-inch. Tires, 34 x 4-inch.

Two Other Models for 1915—Jackson "48"-Six—$1650. Jackson Olympic "46"—$1375.

See the Jackson at Your Dealer's, or Write Today for Catalogue

Jackson "44," $1250



JACKSON AUTOMOBILE CO., 1318 E. Main St., JACKSON, MICH.

> France. Therefore, the orders were for the press to say nice things about the Russians. As for the French, the Germans admired their bravery and spirit. The two peoples had everything in common. How deluded they were to fight to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the wicked English!

When the German believes that a certain end can be attained by certain means, he puts aside everything else in order to attain it. He values knowledge and reason far more than consistency or other semiprecious virtues, and acts accordingly. As the American correspondent notes:

> The professors to the rear and the reporters to the front! There was no danger of the communication of military secrets if a reporter were shown a certain chosen section of a trench, or if a great general invited a correspondent to lunch and chatted with him as if he were an old college chum. The order was passed: it was obeyed. America was soon learning how the German soldiers lived; it was hearing stories of their comradeship, their kindness to prisoners, their generosity in victory, their cheer amid hardships. Any battalion which was "shown off" knew its cue. All soldiers, in face of an enemy, are attractive in their courage, their fellowship; and your apple-cheeked German boy, instead of being engaged in atrocities, was exhibited as a simple, lovable fellow—as he is in the ranks.
>
> Photographs of German soldiers posed with broad smiles, in rear, not frontal, trenches; German soldiers feeding Belgian children; moving pictures of the destruction of East Prussian towns by the Russians, of guns firing, of any number of details which gave the impression of invincibility and human good nature, were played before the American public with the desired effect.
>
> Then the Crown Prince and von Hindenburg and all the great leaders gave out interviews, because it was learned that the American reader liked interviews. You need not say anything important or give any news or information in an interview. The glamour of the name carried it to those Americans. Very simple people, the Americans. And there was a way to get them. There is a way to get everybody. You must appear to be very frank with the Americans; and so the great men appeared very frank. . . . . . .
>
> A reporter wanted an interview with von Wittingen, the submarine commander who sank the British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Crecy*, and *Hogue*. He was shown portions of von Wittingen's report without seeing von Wittingen, and he made a most readable interview—which the German censor passed.

It will soon be a struggle between the various General Staffs, not so much to fire the people with enthusiasm, as to see which can best make its own people forget their disappointment. For every one is disappointed just now with the results of the last months. As the writer observes:

> The British hoped to see the German Navy come out. It did not come. They thought that while the French Army held the German, the Russian would go to Berlin. Englishmen had great confidence in the Russian mass; so had the Russians. Austria thought she could win a decisive victory over the Russian before she was fully mobilized. Germany thought the Austrian could hold the Russian for at least two months. Germany was certain she could crush the French Army, getting a separate peace from France, and then turn and wallop Russia, so that she would also yield a separate peace. Every nation was buoyed up in the national egoism of belief in racial superiority.
>
> England had no idea that she would be putting a million, and perhaps two million, men in the field. France or Germany or Austria had none that eight months afterward she would be calling to the colors men of over forty.

We are shown that Germany's hopes were founded on the sure basis of perfect preparedness and the false one of contempt for Mme. Caillaux-ridden France. The Germans were betting on reason, against emotion, but they were, none the less, betrayed by overconfidence quite as well as were their emotional neighbors. France tore the mourning-wreaths from the statue of Alsace-Lorraine and rushed over the Vosges, to lose five Departments of northern France to the invader; Germany, determined on Paris, lost Dunkirk and Calais, perhaps forever, and so her most-prized avenue of attack on England. As for the first rush down across the Marne, Mr. Palmer remarks:

> When history is written it will be found that the Germans were about as near getting Paris as Lee was to getting Harrisburg in '63 and McClellan was to getting Richmond in '62. A very pretty piece of generalship it was—the way Joffre drew von Kluck on past Paris, expecting to get him between two fires; and equally pretty how von Kluck slipt out of the trap. Von Kluck has the nerve of the devil, and the skill too. But he is not popular with the German people, because he did not take Paris. You see, popularity is mixed with sentiment. Old von Hindenburg, who threw the invader out of East Prussia twice, touched the chords of German patriotism. And von Hindenburg was not fighting the French or the British. He was out against the bush leagues with a major-league team. . . . . . .
>
> There is talk, as I write, that von Hindenburg may take command on the German west front this spring. In that case he will find himself against a major-league army—against Joffre and Kitchener too. His fame is secure. He is a very wise old man.
>
> Perhaps he will stay in the field where his fame was made.

In the beginning of the war, claims a "distinguished staff officer" who is neither French nor German, speaking strictly in the military sense, the Germans had the best chance to win, next came the French, far below them came the Austrians and Russians, and the English last of all. It is not that the English were inferior as a people, nor less well trained individually, nor that they lacked in courage or skill, but that they were not fitted, as an army, for a European war. In brief:

> The British were trained for another

Do you remember—years ago—when mother slipped the kitchen bowl over our heads and clipped that fringe of hair beneath — and followed with a good shampoo?

Do you remember her kneading the lather into *your* stubborn little head? You squirmed, but she rubbed the more. She *knew*. She was aiding the hair-roots to get good, rich blood and helping the scalp to *breathe* as well.

Two generations of mothers have rubbed the bland, piney lather of Packer's Tar Soap into their children's heads—and their own. Healthy heads of hair have been the natural result down through the years.

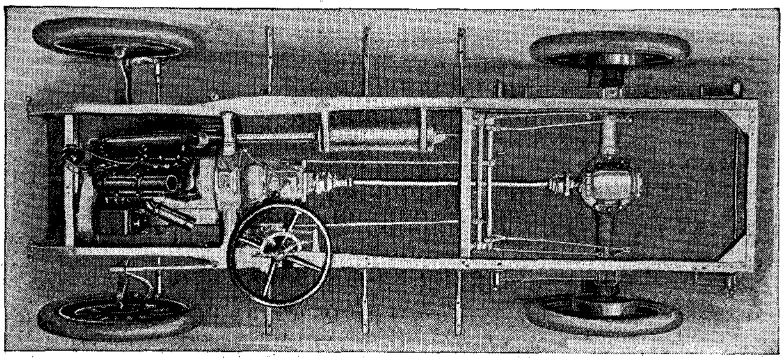
Packer's Tar Soap

"Pure as the Pines"

Send 10c for sample of Packer's Tar Soap. State whether cake or liquid. Send also for Free Manual: "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment." It will prove valuable.

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY
Suite 84A—81 Fulton St., New York

New ½-Ton Worm Drive



Electric Starting and Lighting System—Regular equipment. Electric signal and lamps.

Frame—Special truck type.

Springs—High carbon steel. Truck type. Semi-elliptic. Suspension is truck design, not pleasure-car design.

Tires—Extra large 33x4—Firestone, pneumatic.

Motor—25 H.P. 3¼ x 5 in. long stroke. Special truck type.

Transmission—Three speed forward and reverse. Selective type. Nickel steel gears.

Timken Axles and Bearings—"I" beam front; special truck type rear. Timken Roller Bearings throughout.

Worm Drive—Timken David-Brown. (We are worm-drive leaders again.)

Radiator—Back of hood for safety and efficiency.

Fender—Crown-shaped.

The Economical Car to Run

Too many owners are wasting money either through expensive upkeep of rebuilt pleasure cars or by operating cars of over-capacity.

We have built this new light, fast delivery car with worm-drive, special truck frame and spring suspension to stand up under continual service and operate on minimum expense.

It has the excellent appearance you will notice in all Lippard-Stewarts.

Business Men: Let us tell you the years of economical service our cars have given fleet-operators as well as small retail operators. Tell us about your delivery problems.

Catalog and special truck information on request

This new 1-2 Ton Model was ordered by users of Lippard-Stewarts in larger capacities even before our specifications were finished.

Lippard-Stewart Motor Car Co.

221 West Utica Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY: Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Co.
CHICAGO: Ropp Motor Co.
BOSTON: (Cambridge) A. W. Cox & Co.
PITTSBURG: Vulcan Motor Truck & Service Co.
CINCINNATI: Pullman Motor Car Co.

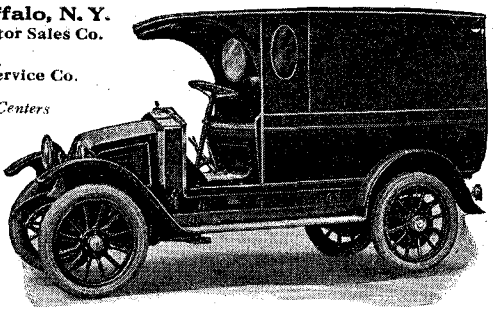
Dealers' Service Stations in Other Leading Centers

Radiator at Dash
Our Dealers' Sign

Lippard-Stewart MOTOR TRUCKS

1-2 Ton, 3-4 Ton, 1 Ton, 1 1-2 Ton, 2 Ton

Dealers: Our ½ Ton Model opens up a new field. Our line gives you an opportunity to be a leading dealer. Write us for proposition.

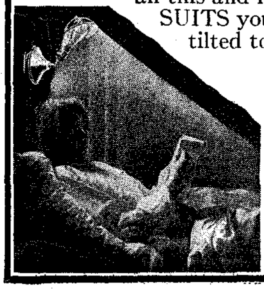


Eye Strain is Dangerous

Heed the warning sounded by tired eyes. Get a Lamp that will CONCENTRATE THE LIGHT exactly where you want it—a Lamp that

Stands, Hangs, Clamps or Sticks ANY PLACE

on the mirror or window pane, back of your chair, bed rod, desk or dressing table; and when not in use folds into ball. The WALLACE PORTABLE ELECTRIC LAMP does all this and more. It is the Lamp that JUST SUITS your need for light. May be tilted to any angle.



Model B, Nickel-Finish, $2.00

Model C, Brass-Finish, Push-Button Socket.... $2.25

For Sale Everywhere or send direct to

WALLACE NOVELTY CO., Inc., Patentees and Sole Mfrs.

Suite R, 22 East 41st Street, New York

AGENTS Hustlers with selling experience and capital to carry a small stock, write us for attractive proposition.

kind of job. Theirs was a small regular force, which would have been just as much at home in South Africa or conquering a native tribe as the others would have been strange there.

"If they had gone to Turkey instead of the German officers to stiffen up the Turks . . . ," I suggested.

"Ah, there they would have been at home. They can handle Mussulmans!"

That little British regular army fought in a way that has amazed the Germans. The Germans respect the British now. Tommy Atkins, private of that little army, knew how to shoot. No soldier sticks the way he will. He will not leave the trench when he ought to, according to the rules.

In fact, all the rules have gone smash in the war. There's an old one in the British Army that you ought to begin to look to retreat when 10 per cent. of the men are down. In ours it is 15. In all armies it is either 10 or 15. British regiments have stuck when 60 per cent. were out. German and French regiments have continued charging when only a handful were still alive or unwounded. Men have never fought so bravely as in this war. The idea that humanity was getting soft was the most ridiculous piffle that ever emanated from a "knocker" of the good old human race.

There have already been some hints of a failure to "get along" with each other, between the British and French Allies, and it can hardly be wondered at. The *pioupiou* can not understand Tommy's stoical placidity, and the Britisher regards with an eye of keen suspicion the "tricks" that Jacques can perform in a manner unexcelled. The writer recounts one story, told him by a British officer as a feat that "only the French" could accomplish.

When the Germans were massed on a road and deploying for attack, down that road through the French infantry came a French battery hell-for-leather on the gallop. They swung around in line without taking their guns from their horses. Their guns were already loaded. Evidently they knew exactly the range they would have to fire. They had calculated the time they would take to reach the spot where they began firing and how far the Germans would be advanced at that moment. Bang! Bang! Bang! they poured in the shells which tore up that charge and stopt it. Then hell-for-leather they galloped away. They seemed to have calculated, too, how long it would take the German guns to get into action, for they had hardly gone when German shells began to break over the place where they had been. Only the French could do that!

Mr. Palmer compares the men of the different armies, emphasizing their dominant traits, as follows:

Whenever I think of the French Army I think of the power of democracy. Whenever I think of the German Army I think of its magnificent machinery of organization with the sun shining on the eagle of the war-lord's helmet and the brave, willing soldiers who accept as law his word spoken through his commanders. Whenever I think of the British Army, I see the tall, long-legged, aristocratic officer and Mr. Thomas Atkins, regular, taken from the scum of the streets and drilled into a soldier who will stick until that officer tells him to go. Character—character—the stubborn English character!

The Germans set out to make a quick war against the English. But the English refused to accommodate them. The English never have believed in quick wars. They refused to be hurried. I shall never smile again when a Frenchman seems excitable and gesticulatory; for he has stood strains which require nerves of steel. I shall never smile at that leisurely long-legged Englishman of the Ha! Ha! stage type as being rather dense. Maybe he is dense—tho I doubt it—but he can die in the same languid way that he walks up to a tee to drive a golf-ball. I shall never think that the stiff Prussian officer who pushes you off the street by right of his caste is all military formality, now that I know how hard he worked to prepare for this war. He was bred to elbow you off the street. He is a victim of the war cult; and when I was in Germany I got a new impression of the attitude of the Germans toward the French. I discerned an irritated consciousness that the old French civilization with its modern democracy had something that the Germans knew they lacked. . . . . . .

As to the Russian—well, it's no surprize to those of us who were in the Russo-Japanese War and saw his slowness and also his stubbornness—that the Russian "steam-roller" did not reach Berlin. He is a primitive, adolescent giant, with the atmosphere of the Middle Ages about him, a very enormous, clumsy giant, in the ring against a skilful boxer. The German with his railroad systems at his back, his organization, his tactical efficiency, feints and leads and feints. He is too quick for the Russian; but he cannot put steam enough behind any one blow to put the Russian out. In Manchuria the Russian learned trench-fighting. He may not be brilliant on the offensive, but he is a "sticker" in a trench.

While no man may know the outcome of the spring campaign, the idea persists that this—the "beginning of the war"—will be of a decisive nature. The writer finds that, even if they had wanted to do so, neither the Allies nor the Germans might have made the sort of attack this winter which must be necessary to win the battle in the west. Both sides lacked ammunition. Both sides have waited; the British particularly needed time in which to bring their forces up to fighting strength. Now—

If they attack, it will be with determined force on every part of the line; but at one place many hundreds of guns will tear the trenches to pieces while a cloud of infantry will push forward. More trenches will be torn up by the shells and another cloud of infantry will advance. A battering-ram of human flesh! Artillery vomiting tons upon tons of bursting shell! And more than a wedge must be driven in and perhaps at more than one place. A wedge only gets itself between fires. A space broad enough to avoid this must be swept clear, and thus force the enemy to fall back lest portions of his army be caught in the rear.

The loss of life is something too ghastly, too staggering in its numbers, to

FORD OWNERS

Do you know that—

sooty spark plugs at frequent intervals warn you to investigate your lubricating oil?

If your oil is either too heavy or too light in *body* it will accumulate in the combustion chambers. In burning-up it usually fouls the spark plugs with carbon.

Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" make the best provision against this common cause of faulty ignition. The correct *body* of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" prevents its working by the piston rings into the combustion chambers.

Do you know that—

incorrect *body* in your oil also leads to excessive carbon deposit on the piston heads and valve seats?

It is, of course, impossible to produce a petroleum-oil which will leave *no* carbon in burning. But the slight carbon of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" rarely accumulates. It is of a light, non-adhesive character and expels naturally through the exhaust.

Do you know that—

oil of incorrect *body* fails to maintain a proper oil seal between the piston rings and cylinder walls? Part of the explosion and compression then escapes down past the piston rings. Weakened power results. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" having the correct *body* for Ford motors, maintains the proper oil seal around the piston rings.

Do you know that—

while "light" oils are recommended by your Instruction Book, there is a great difference between oils classed as "light" both in *body* and *quality?*

Many "light-bodied" oils have no real place in *any* automobile motor. They vaporize rapidly in use. The oil then consumes far too quickly for proper protection to the metal surfaces. Maintenance cost mounts up. The noises of loose, worn parts follow.

In widespread daily use, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has shown remarkable ability to readily reach and protect all moving parts of the Ford motor and to maintain *a proper oil cushion under the heat of service.*

Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are providing the best of insurance against costly maintenance and motor repair bills.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

GARGOYLE

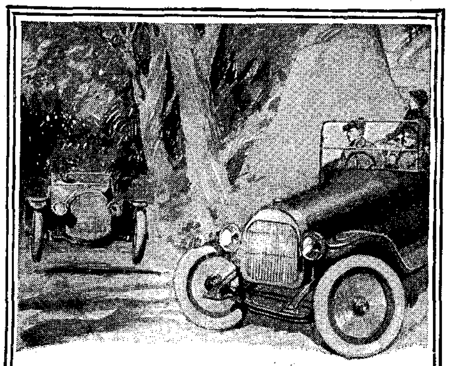
Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

DOMESTIC BRANCHES: Detroit Boston New York Chicago Philadelphia Indianapolis Minneapolis Pittsburgh



The Hidden Road!

"Why didn't the fool sound his horn?"

But fool-driving is one of the hazards of motoring—a terrible hazard at a spot like this.

How do you know your brake lining will hold in an emergency? You cannot tell by looking at the outside of the brakes. It's the *brake lining* that stops the car. Brake lining is the frictional substance between brake drum and brake band. If it is an inferior quality it quickly wears out—gets hard and dry—loses its friction and the brakes fail to hold the car.

Thermoid HYDRAULIC COMPRESSED Brake Lining-100%

Brake lining, to be any good at all, must be 100%—must be honest brake lining all through. Not merely on the thin surface outside—not merely a loose and stringy woven lining that is friction-shy inside.

Thermoid is forced by hydraulic compression into a solid, single substance of uniform density and with 100% friction or gripping power clear through. It grips even though worn paper thin.

Thermoid is trustworthy. Guard your safety with Thermoid. *Watch your brake lining.*

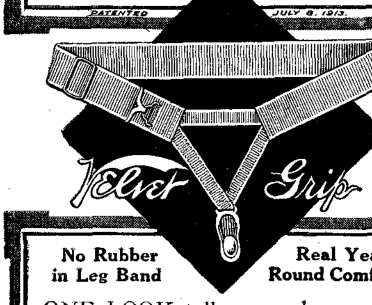
THERMOID RUBBER CO.
Trenton, N. J.

Cannot be burned out nor affected by oil, heat, water, gasoline or dirt

Our Guarantee—Thermoid will make good, or *we* will.

NEVERBIND Boston Garter

PATENTED JULY 8, 1913.



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contemplate. This may be avoided by simply keeping a strong hold by land on the Germans while the British Navy keeps on by sea till Germany faces famine. Like the French Army, the British Navy has continually improved. Lord Fisher is as prompt to "scrap" officers on the sea as Joffre is on land. If you fail, you go, whether you are in the French Army or the British Navy. So it was in Napoleon's time and so in Nelson's. Three French regimental commanders lost their regiments for the setback at Soissons. They had excuses—but they had failed. Very hard, very ready that French Army; and Kitchener's Army is coming—but I'll write of that in another article.

In August I wrote that if the Germans had not won a decisive victory over the French Army by September 1, Germany and Austria had lost. I have no reason to change my mind. And possibly not all Kitchener's Army will go to France. It may strike elsewhere.

A GENIUS IN EXILE

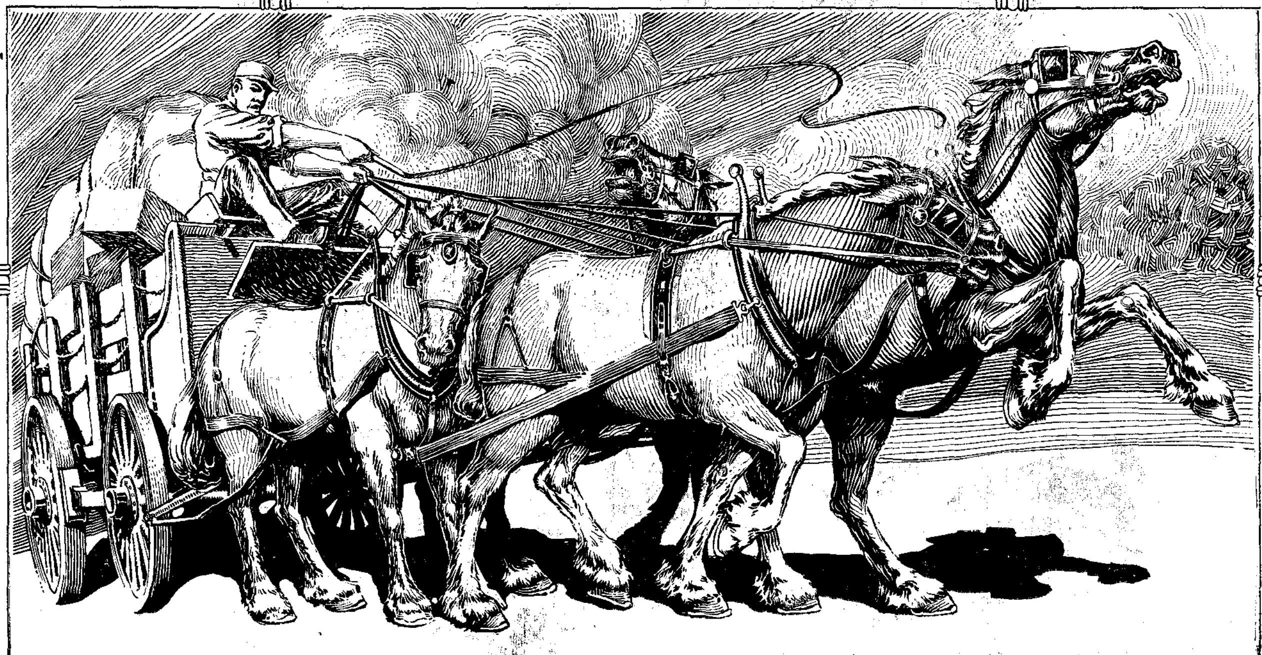
We are getting over the notion that good men always do right and bad men always do wrong. We suffer from confusion now and then as to which men are really good or bad, and become panicky at our inability to distinguish one from the other. At times we sigh for the good old days when we could call a person a definite name, treat him accordingly, and go our ways with untroubled consciences—but we are improving. Were it not so, it would be impossible for any newspaper to print such an article as appeared in many dailies in the neighborhood of New York City not long ago. This was an account of the career of "Canada Blackie," of Sing Sing. In the days when men were mostly bad or good, Blackie was known as one of the worst. He was sent to prison as a bad man, and for a long time he was regarded as a bad man there. Then Thomas Mott Osborne, while "serving his bit" as "Tom Brown," made Blackie's acquaintance, and began the process of breaking off the shell of badness that had grown about the prisoner's mind and heart. Later, as Warden Osborne, he continued the work. When Canada Blackie died, in March of this year, there was so little of the bad left about him that only those who did not know him and saw him with the other prisoners, clad in prison garb, could detect it.

His real name was John Murphy, and at least one friend of his expresses the belief that a genius and a great man was here, caught up by the long arm of the law and hidden away where he finally became lost to the world. Lewis Wood, of the New York *Tribune* staff, who spent three days living as an inmate at Sing Sing not long ago, attests this remarkable faith in the man who was a convict in an article in which he describes thus his first meeting with John Murphy:

> He walked up that day a great, gaunt, raw-boned man. He must have stood well over six feet before consumption sank his head and bowed his shoulders. He must have weighed 200 pounds before prison and disease broke down his powerful physique.
>
> Steady eyes, as keen and sharp as knives, looked out from beneath brows masked with bushy iron-gray hair. A strong, firm-lipped mouth, a straight nose, and high cheekbones, their elevation accentuated by cheeks that had begun to sink, made up this man's face. (There's a big traffic policeman in Fourth Avenue that's just Blackie's type.) When he shook hands the curve between his thumb and forefinger went hard up to the curve between mine, and his long fingers closed strongly about my hand.
>
> The man's whole note was dominant. There was something electric about this quality he had. He was purposeful and a leader. Once, he said, when he was a small boy his mother wanted him to be a priest. Well, he would have been a strong one. I used to think sometimes Blackie would have made a great bank president if he had not been a bank burglar.

The man was gifted with tremendous strength of will, as of body, and thus it was that, on one occasion in his criminal past, he was able to lie for a day and a night in the woods with a bullet in his jaw, remaining quiet till search for him had gone by. It was this strength, we are assured, that enabled him to live through years of prison life that would have wrecked the mind as well as the physique of a weaker man, and of which we are given a brief history:

> He lived twenty months in a dark cell at Danemora. They stowed him away in solitary confinement at Auburn for five mortal years. He lived through the hell of Joliet. But he never gave in. He fought back. He would have been fighting back to the day of his death against the brutal treatment and injustice of the old prison system if a man had not happened along and begun to treat him as if he were a human being.
>
> He talked a long time that night to Mr. Johnson, the deputy warden, and Donald Lowrie and me, and his nurse—a sturdy, broad-shouldered chap with a small waist and narrow, close hips and a quick, lifting walk, just like a middle-weight prize-fighter.
>
> That was the first time Canada ever told the story of how he made the key when he was in "solitary." He had been there five years then—five years in a little cell. Once a week keepers took him out, guarding him with clubs while he walked to the baths. They kept quite close to him. He was "a bad man," you see. No one else ever came in the "solitary," no one except the guards. And so, after a while, Canada decided to get away. He made his decision with his characteristic fatalism. It was a long chance—there were many doors, there were guards with guns, and there was a wall—but anything was better than the doom of prison, better than "solitary," better than the coolers, where he threw buttons into the air and groped for them in the dark to keep from going mad.
>
> Blackie set to work to make his key with the same nerve, patience, and deliberation he used to drill a safe-door before he filled the cracks with "soup," muffled the door with a carpet, and blew it away for the gold and greenbacks inside. He took a piece of



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> steel. I never knew where it came from, but I think from his shoe.
>
> He told how he stretched his hand between the bars of the door and tried the key blank in the lock time and again. Each time he looked to see if the lampblack on it had been marked. And then he filed and filed it. And, at last, one day it worked.
>
> "I turned it, and she clicked! It was the half turn! I edged over, and she clicked again! It was the double turn!" As he said "turn" he snapt his fingers like a railway-torpedo. Achievement!
>
> Before the time for the attempt to escape was ripe, "Tom Brown" Osborne went to see Blackie and won his confidence. At last, one day he went into Canada's cell and threw himself on the bed.
>
> "Did you mean what you said the other day—that you were going to let me out of here? Did you really mean it?" asked Blackie.
>
> "Why, certainly," replied Mr. Osborne.
>
> Blackie prest Osborne. He could hardly believe he was going out of "solitary." Finally the convict went over to a little stand and took up a box of talcum-powder. He lifted off the lid and shook out the powder on the floor. In the middle of it was a little package wrapt in tissue-paper. He handed this to Mr. Osborne, who unwrapt it. It was the key and the file!

Mr. Wood saw much of the best side of this "bad" man, he says, during his brief stay within the prison, and adds:

> He was loyal and brave and generous. The first time I saw him he had a pair of low shoes. It was January. And he was coughing. I did not find out until two days after that Blackie had seen a man in the yard with a broken pair of shoes, and given away his own.
>
> "Well, I didn't need the high ones. I'm in bed most of the time, anyway," was what he told his pal in explanation.

While Thomas Mott Osborne was building up his Mutual Welfare League at Auburn, and later at Sing Sing, John Murphy's help was invaluable. Much of Warden Osborne's immediate success in both institutions was due to support of this prisoner's personality and influence, and thus particular poignancy is lent to the following tribute paid by the Warden at Blackie's funeral:

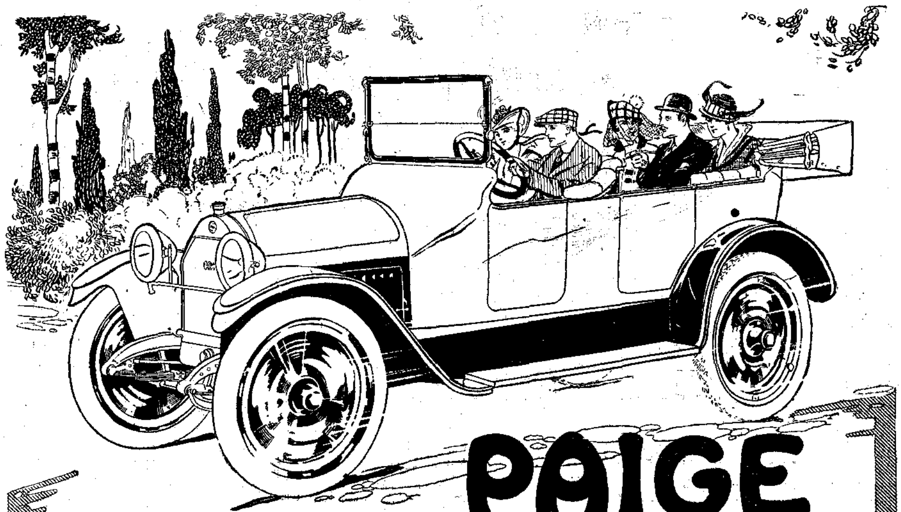
> If any man had a right to have a grudge against society, a right to wish to "pay back" the world, Blackie had it. But no one has that right. And no one ever came to see that point of view more clearly than he did. He was considered the "most dangerous prisoner in New York State." May 1, Warden Rattigan was afraid to allow him to be alone with me for a talk. June 2, Blackie gave me the key he had made to open his cell and the knife he said he had intended to use in an attempt to escape. "I'm going straight," he said, and he never faltered afterward. He bent all the powers of a forceful, remarkable mind toward helping the League.
>
> One of Blackie's most characteristic remarks was the one he made when the chaplain went to see him. Blackie didn't want any misunderstanding: "I hope you don't think that, after what I've been and what I've done, I intend at this last minute to try to sneak into heaven," he said.

AN ANONYMOUS PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM II.

THERE are manifestly two European Wars: one, the terrible, that is being fought out in terms of arms and men; the other, the bathetic, carried on with no less earnestness, with pen and pamphlet. The one war has brought out such mighty weapons as the 42 cm. and the French "75"; the other has developed the "Truth" bombshells, among which are such noted varieties as "The Truth about Germany," "The Truth about England," "The Truth about War"—"about it and about," as Omar sings. But besides these we have seen the countless projectiles of lower caliber that soon appeared in book form, and the end is not yet. Indeed, so rapidly and in such stupendous numbers have these pen-and-ink shells been flung abroad that the effect can not be estimated. How much of all this "truth" has been believed? How much has created a permanent effect? When the historian of the future stalks, a melancholy figure, over the battle-field of the books—where so much print was spent, hastily concocted, hastily fired, often without aim—how much of it will he find worth chronicling?

That we must leave to him. Perhaps we have the advantage of him, now, in being at liberty to believe what we will, choosing at random, crediting where credit seems due. As we know facts mainly by hearsay, hearsay facts are current with us; we are at liberty to base our judgments upon them, lacking better. Thus, such a work as that recently published by Cassell & Co., Ltd.—the mysterious "Count Axel von Schwering's" diary of the beginning of the war and story of Emperor William and his intimates, professing to be the true picture of the Kaiser, done by one who has since killed himself in an anguish of disillusionment—commends our interest. It is entitled "The Berlin Court under William II.," and is written and edited anonymously. The first portion of the book describes well-known characters in the life of the German capital. Following this is a short diary, begun June 30, while the writer, an old friend, is waiting for an audience with the Kaiser, and anticipating the monarch's sorrow over the news of the assassination of the Archduke of Austria. It is finished at the Headquarters of the German Army, in France, in September, and abandoned when the writer commits suicide. In his account of that first audience it may be seen that already the bitter disillusionment that is to spell catastrophe for "Count von Schwering" is becoming evident. He finds revealed to him a Kaiser quite different from the one he thought he knew so well, one full of "revengeful feelings," of whom he writes:

> These feelings, I believed, had quite died out after the dismissal of Prince Bismarck,



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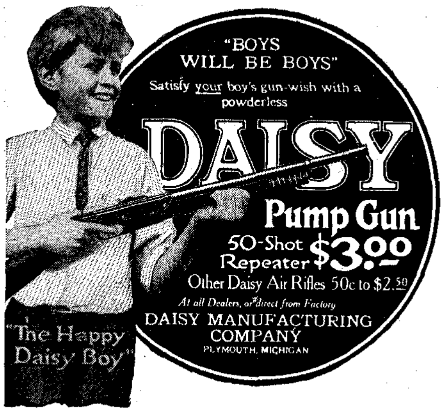

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and the death of the Empress Frederick had, by the consequences which followed upon these two events, softened his nature. And yet to-day, when I spoke with him, I had a vision of that other man he had been at the beginning of his career, and which I believed he was no longer. He seemed suddenly to have aged by ten years; the eyes were sunken, the expression of his mouth hard, the general appearance stern and unbending. He spoke coldly about the assassination of his friend, as if the event had not impress him beyond what a *fait divers* would have done. Only once did he give way to emotion, and that was when I spoke about the grief which the old Emperor Francis Joseph must have felt when told that tragedy for the second time had robbed him of his heir.

"Yes, he is to be pitied," replied William II., "and yet, God knows, he is not the one I pity most. There are others who will suffer through this death—others who will lose their all through it." . . . . . .

Then suddenly, to my great astonishment, William II. began speaking of the possible complications that might arise out of the murder of the Archduke. He exprest his opinion that most probably Russian gold and Russian intrigues had had something to do with the pistol-shot that had ended the life of the heir of the Hapsburg monarchy; but he added: "Russia shall be punished for the share she has had in this drama; she will suffer for it. She must be either very stupid or very conceited if she thinks that Austria will not insist on the chastisement of the guilty people. Francis Joseph will not allow the assassins of his nephew to escape. Indeed, out of this murder will perhaps result the ultimate triumph of German civilization and German politics."

The tone in which the Emperor spoke alarmed me to a considerable extent, and I could not help putting to him plainly the question whether it could be possible that he was thinking of such a serious step as going to war to avenge his friend.

"No; I am not thinking of going to war," was the unexpected reply, "but I may be obliged to declare it." . . . . . .

"Your Majesty does not foresee any international complications?" I asked. "For the present nothing seems to point to the possibility of anything serious arising in that direction."

"Serious things occur when one least expects them," was the enigmatical reply. "Sometimes the necessity arises for a nation to assert itself, if only because she feels that otherwise others will do it, and do it to her disadvantage. No; for the present there are no complications to be foreseen; but with the French idea of a *revanche*, with Russia's preparations for war, and with the restlessness of Servia, a spark may fall that shall set fire to the whole world. Austria, too, stands at the threshold of a new era in her existence, and perhaps it would be better for her were the transformation, which she must undergo whether she likes it or not, to take place during the lifetime of the present Emperor than under a young and not overclever sovereign. The new heir to the throne is an excellent young man, but the world requires more strength and energy than he has given proof of as yet."

A day or two later the writer talks with von Moltke, who is convinced that the Kaiser has been wearing a mask and has at last cast it aside. The Count is disturbed more than ever by this corroboration of his

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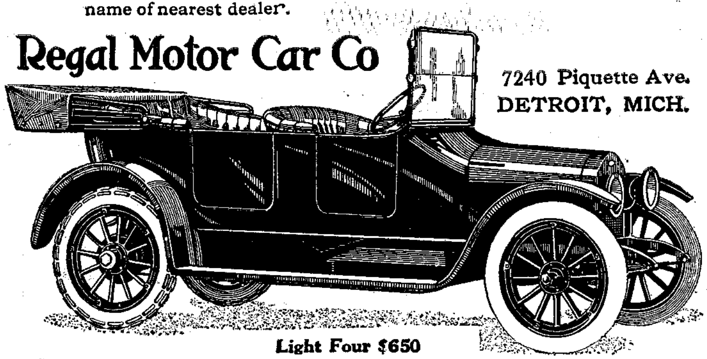

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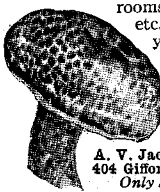

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own experience, and chronicles, on the 4th of July, that alarm is added to concern when the Emperor begins to refer in plainer terms to the possibility of impending war. While insisting that he harbors no sinister designs against his neighbors, William II. addresses his old counselor pointedly:

"Have you ever thought, friend Axel, that my grandfather when he died had not quite achieved the task which he set out to perform; that tho he had seen renewed in his person the traditions of the old German Empire, yet he had not entirely lived up to them? It was all very well to have been proclaimed Emperor at Versailles, but still it was not enough. Look at Germany's position from the geographical point of view. It stands surrounded by enemies, without that vital necessity, an outlet to the sea, save where artificially created. Can it under the circumstances play the dominant part it ought to do in the destinies of the world? Germany has been reproached for its militarism, but the moment we give up militarism we lose all the advantages we have gained by the great wars by which my grandfather created a new Germany. And yet we can not go on forever in the defensive position we occupy to-day. We can not do so because it is already entirely misconstrued, and, in order to silence our enemies and to stop the tongues of our detractors, we must make one final effort."

Efforts to pin his imperial master down to some definite statement of his intentions are somewhat barren of success. There are dark hints that the Serajevo murder is "pregnant with terrible consequences," and that what must be done must be attempted before Francis Joseph's death, if at all. "But what is to be attempted?" inquires the bewildered subject, to whom the Kaiser replies:

"Oh, my friend, there you touch a subject which it would take too long a time to discuss. Besides, you must not forget that I am talking academically and merely touching on possibilities, not on probabilities."

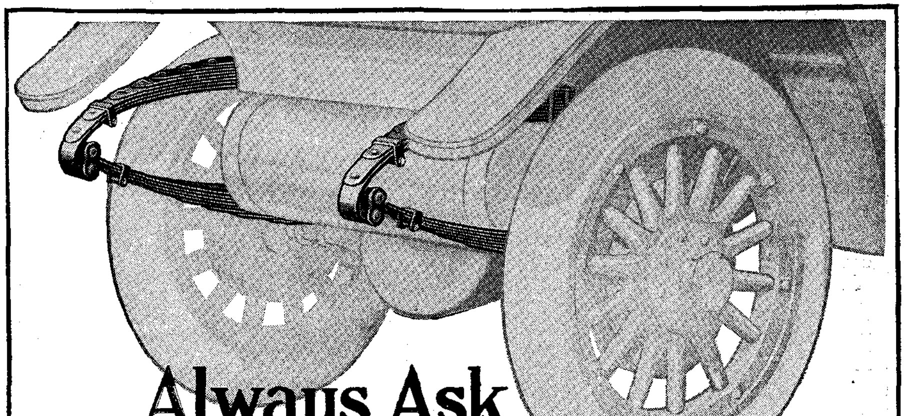
He smiled once more, and I could not quite make up my mind whether he was serious or not. Wanting, however, to give to the conversation a practical turn, I asked him what he thought of the relations between Russia and Austria, and whether he believed that these relations might improve through the death of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

"Don't ask me such a question, friend Axel," answered the Emperor; "it would require a far cleverer man than I am to reply to it. I think that, as things stand at present, Servia holds the key to the situation."

"But surely Servia had nothing to do—officially, at least with the assassination of the Archduke?" I inquired.

"Whether she had or not is quite immaterial," answered the Emperor. "The only thing that counts is whether or not she can be represented as having had a hand in it. Believe me, my friend, in this world in which we live the principal thing is not what things are, but what they can be made to look like. There lies the key to all the political events that have shaken the world."

It is known that Emperor William did



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The body is made of selected birch finished natural or in white enamel. Furnished in top sizes, as follows: 28 x 42 in., 28 x 48 in. and 27 x 53 in. Regular base or with folding brackets for wall support. Also round table, all porcelain, top 30 in. diameter.

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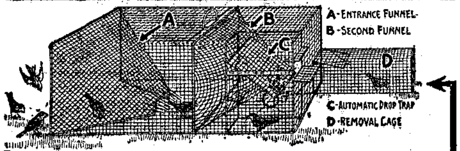

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Double funnel trap on left, automatic drop trap on right; catches sparrows at *both ends*. No other trap like this. Made of strong, electrically welded wire; lasts a life-time. Price $6.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

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not attend the funeral of the Archduke, owing to the precarious condition of the Austrian Emperor's health. To his intimate, however, William's explanation took a different form, we are told:

"It is better that Francis Joseph should not be tempted to ask for any one's opinion concerning the course of conduct he ought to adopt in regard to the assassination of his nephew."

With this hint, we are led on to the night when, in the Emperor's private yacht cruising the fiords of Norway, news comes of Austria's harsh ultimatum to Servia. The news causes the faithful Count to bristle with indignation, and, at an apparently careless comment, he cries out:

"May I venture to say that your Majesty was aware that it was going to take place?"

"I aware? You are mistaken, my friend. I knew nothing, and why should I? The matter does not concern me, after all, and I purposely did not go to Vienna so that they might not say I was in any way privy to it."

"That means your Majesty was, after all, consulted by Francis Joseph?"

"Consulted! Certainly not. Austria is not dependent on me or on my Government. This is entirely a personal affair of hers. Why should she refer it to me? I may have guessed something, but you know yourself how idle and useless it is to allow oneself to be influenced by mere guesses."

"Sir!" I exclaimed, with more real anger than I had ever allowed myself in the presence of William II., "Austria would never have dared to send such an ultimatum unless she knew for a fact that the German Government would not disapprove of it."

"How could the German Government disapprove of it?" replied the Emperor. "First of all, I repeat it again: it is a purely personal affair, in which Austria could act independently; secondly, how could my Government—or myself, for the matter of that—disapprove of such a very natural step on the part of the Emperor Francis Joseph as to seek vengeance for the abominable murder of his nephew and heir?"

"Vengeance be ——!" I could not help exclaiming. "Vengeance has no part in this matter. There is something else at the bottom of all this. Your Majesty will never persuade me that Francis Joseph was so fond of his nephew as to endanger his crown for the pleasure of seeing Servia driven to bay by his threats."

"Who says that the crown of my venerable ally is endangered?" asked William II. . . . . . .

"Your Majesty will affect to misunderstand me," I repeated. "At present Servia is seeking a *rapprochement* with Russia at any cost. Is it likely that she will not turn to her in her present dire strait? And if she does so, then Russia can only reply in one way: that is, in assuring her that should Austria persist in her pretensions she will find herself faced with the danger of Russian intervention."

"My cousin Nicholas won't be such a fool!" said the Emperor. "Why should he endanger his throne by taking up the gauntlet in favor of a country that, after all, can not be useful to him in any way? . . . If I were asked for my opinion I should say: Let Russia and Austria settle their differences together. They are both old enough to know their own minds."

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"An ice saver, a germ preventer, hence a health preserver to any family." — Dr. Chas. Hupe, Lafayette, Indiana.

"Economical in use of ice, and preserving in best manner articles placed in it."—Dr. R. E. Starkweather, Evanston, Ills.

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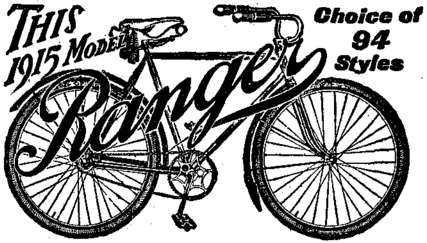

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Hupmobile

Economy

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7-passenger Touring Car, $1225

Real Reasons Why the Hupmobile Is the Fastest Selling Car of Its Class

Economy of Maintenance

The real test of a car's economy is the cost of repairs necessary to keep it in daily service.

Records of all the parts ever sold by this company, spread over the total ownership of Hupmobiles, show almost negligible cost for repairs.

Hupmobiles rarely go out of commission; many have traveled 100,000 miles. The yearly average is 8,000 miles per car.

On this basis, the total cost of parts charged against the total production of the Hupmobiles up to January 31, 1915, shows an average repair cost of less than ¼ cent per mile.

Think of it! Over six years of manufacturing; nearly 50,000 cars in service—and an average repair cost of less than ¼ cent per mile. This is the most eloquent testimony we can offer to the endurance and sturdiness of all the Hupmobiles ever built.

Economy of Gasoline

Hupmobile records in regard to gasoline consumption are equally astonishing.

Because of varying driving conditions and uncertain grades of gasoline, it is not customary for manufacturers to guarantee a given mileage on gasoline.

The Hupmobile is a big five-passenger car—roomy enough for seven if you prefer—with 119-inch wheelbase. Its weight, ready for the road, is 2850 pounds.

Yet owners are reporting an average of 18 miles and more per gallon of gasoline—considerably better than is expected of the average car of equal size and capacity.

But the Hupmobile is not an average car; it is above the average in many ways, and this is one.

Economy of Tires

Tire-miles indicate the degree of engineering quality in a car—the correctness of its design and balance, and the distribution of weight. No car manufacturer can say to buyers that his car will travel so many miles on tires; for luck, driving conditions and individual handling of cars are factors.

Nevertheless, the experience of Hupmobile owners is so uniformly satisfactory, and their average tire mileage so high, that the Hupmobile everywhere is famous for its economy of tires.

This wonderful tire economy record is due to tires fully 10 per cent over-size, for the Hupmobile weight is from 150 to 500 pounds under that of cars generally using the same size tires—34x4 inches. Furthermore, non-skid treads on the rear are regular equipment for Hupmobiles.

Economy of Oil

Oil rightfully belongs at the very end of a motorist's yearly expense list; and that is where the Hupmobile owner keeps it.

Occasionally some owner writes to ask us if the very low oil consumption of his car may possibly indicate trouble. He can hardly believe that any car can run so well, and go so many miles, on so small an amount of oil.

We have never had a complaint on oil consumption or the efficiency of the oiling system.

Economy of Care

Simplicity, with handy accessibility of all parts that require attention, makes the care of a Hupmobile a matter of little time and effort. The Hupmobile owner needs no technical or expert knowledge to make the occasional slight adjustments.

Most Hupmobile owners garage their cars at home, and seldom do more than see that they are supplied with water, oil and gasoline.

Economy of Nerves

There is no strain, no nervous tension in driving a Hupmobile, or riding in it.

The motor is non-stallable; therefore quite safe. Its flexibility reduces gear shifting to a minimum. Steering is delightfully easy. Absolute brake control requires but moderate effort.

Seats are pitched at just the right angle for comfort. There is plenty of leg room for passengers and driver. The long wheelbase and flexible springs literally smooth a rough road.

An entire day's riding or driving does not excessively tire a Hupmobilist.

Economy of Price

The last thing a car buyer should consider is the price. He should first assure himself that the car is economical; that repairs are few; that it is a thoroughly good car; that it will give satisfactory service season after season.

The Hupmobile price is high enough to insure the good quality which keeps Hupmobiles constantly in commission and cuts repair costs way down. It is low enough to make the Hupmobile a possibility for any family that is in position to consider owning a car.

The size of the car—its capacity and comfort—the completeness and quality of its equipment—and its wonderful economy records, make the Hupmobile a most generous $1200 worth.

Hupmobile Owners Have Proved Every Economy Claim We Make

$2,000 Car Can't Compare

I am more than pleased with my 1915 Hupmobile. I have been driving a $2,000 car, but it cannot compare with the Model K.—CLARENCE R. CONSTANT, Williamsville, Ill.

Total Cost 1.87 Cents per Mile

I have just been computing the cost of running my Hupmobile roadster, and I find from the time I purchased it, including storage, washing, polish, tires, gasoline, oil, kerosene and repairs (under $6), the cost has been 1.87 cents per mile.—BOWDEN WASHINGTON, New York.

No Repair Expense at All

I have owned three Hupmobiles and just recently purchased a 1915 Model. My 1914 Hupmobile I have driven 8,250 miles, averaging only 1 9 cents per mile for upkeep expense, and averaged 18 1-3 miles per gallon of gasoline, through winter and summer. I have had no repair expense of any kind. This is conclusive evidence why I stick to the Hupmobile.—W. H. HUMMEL, Chicago, Ill.

12,000 to 18,000 Tire Miles

I have now used one of your Hupmobiles for 18 months and, owing to its light weight, I get remarkable tire mileage—from 12,000 to 18,000 miles—before replacements are necessary. No car that I have ever driven has afforded me such satisfaction.—E. M. BARBOUR, Jacksonville, Fla.

10,000 Miles on Same Tires

I have driven my Hupmobile ten thousand miles without any attention whatsoever. The tires are still good for much more service. This car is my sixth and I like it best of all.—PAUL H. HOLGATE, Scranton, Pa.

20 to 25 Miles per Gallon

I find my Hupmobile very economical in the use of gasoline. I secure from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon. I am more than pleased with the machine and have not a fault to find with it.—E. Q. ROGERS, Alta Loma, Texas.

Averages 20 Miles

I average 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline with my Hupmobile. The expenses are so small that they are hardly worth mentioning. The Hupmobile is easy on tires and the engine is sufficient to carry the car anywhere.—R. E. QOLLISON, Pelzer, S. C.

"Very Economical"

My Hupmobile is giving good satisfaction. Have run it 6,660 miles and have had $1.50 expense. It is very economical in the use of gasoline and oil.—B. B. SIMMONS, M. D., St. Joseph, Mo.

Hupmobile His Most Economical Car

As an owner of several different makes of cars, I have concluded that the Hupmobile is the most economical and satisfactory car I have ever seen. It is very economical in the use of gasoline and oil.—C. S. MORROW, Toronto, Can.

Pleasure to Drive It

I am perfectly satisfied with the 1915 Hupmobile. It is working fine and it's a pleasure to drive it. It requires little or no attention.—U. E. HESSE, Mendon, Ohio.

Riding Comfort Unsurpassed

My 1915 Hupmobile is giving excellent service. The long wheelbase gives riding comfort that is not surpassed in the highest priced cars. There is no strain of any kind on the driver.—DR. C. R. BROWN, Marion, Ind.

Most Economical of Its Class

I have owned motor cars from $2500 down to the price of the Hupmobile. I have owned two Hupmobiles and have driven each over 5,000 miles, and I have not spent a dollar on either one. The up-keep of the Hupmobile in gasoline and oil is less than any 30 H. P. car I have previously owned. I consider it the most economical car in its class on the market.—A. H. SNIDER, Indianapolis, Ind.

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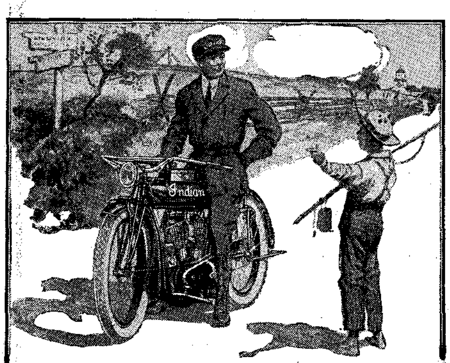

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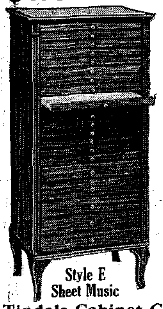

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The mysterious diarist makes it clear that the Kaiser was fully conscious of the unquenchably inflammable tinder in the midst of which the spark of the Austrian ultimatum would fall:

"I will not pretend not to understand your Majesty," I replied, "but yet I will hope that Austria listens to reason, that she will think twice before embarking on a course whence there is no turning back."

"And do you think that if she turned back others would quietly follow her example?" exclaimed the Emperor. "Austria is not alone in this matter. Behind her stand the Russian public and the Russian press, the ambition of President Poincaré and the insolence of French journalists—all the rivalries and the dangers which threaten us, and which have for so long threatened us, when I could do nothing but keep silent and impassive. I have waited and watched a long time, far too long for a sovereign who has a task to perform. Do you think that this has been easy for me? Do you imagine that I have not suffered in my pride and my patriotic feelings and my ambition in thus remaining quiet under all the insults which have been showered upon me? If so, you are mistaken.

"I have kept silent because I could not do anything else, because we were not ready for the struggle, because I had no certainty that we could affront it with the conviction that we would win. Now the hour has struck when I can throw off my mask."

On the following night many telegrams arrive at the yacht, in which the German ruler takes the greatest interest. His manner is described:

Contrary to his usual custom, William II. did not retire to his cabin to read them, but opened them on the deck. As he read their contents, his face changed considerably, and assumed an earnest expression. He turned toward me, and merely said:

"Events are hurrying; you can see now for yourself how they stand. One of the telegrams says that Servia has accepted the Austrian ultimatum save on a few points which are of no importance whatever."

I sighed with relief. The news seemed to be almost too good to be true.

The Emperor stood silent for some time, gazing on the sea, as if meditating on some grave problem he could not quite solve to his own satisfaction. Then, with a gesture of impatience, he threw away the cigaret he had been smoking.

"People will be fools!" he said. "Why is it always so difficult to make them understand what is required of them without calling a spade a spade?"

He followed this enigmatical remark with a quick order to up-anchor and steam for Kiel.

I could plainly see that something had upset the equanimity of my sovereign.

The mystery, however, was to be explained to me a little later by one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, who after dinner whispered in my ear that a most important telegram had been dispatched by William II.'s orders to Vienna, addrest to the Emperor of Austria.

"What did that telegram contain?" I inquired.

"A hope that Austria would go on insisting at Belgrade for a full satisfaction to her demands contained in her ultimatum of the other day," was the unexpected reply.

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ences between the old friends, servant and master, for events are rushing to the brink of a world-war. There is but one entry in the "diary" in August, in which are chronicled the dire forebodings of another close friend of the Emperor, who can foresee the possibility of a dismembered Germany. Then, a month later, the good Count seeks an interview, in which is given to him the following explanation of the mysteries of the past few months:

"You have known me until this day as an essentially pacific sovereign; sometimes, even, you have thought me too lenient and yielding in questions where I ought to have protested against unjust accusations leveled against German politics and Germany in general. Well, if I have been so it is not because I wanted peace at any price, or because I did not understand that the expansion of Germany was far from having reached the point it could aspire to attain. I kept quiet, simply because we were not ready, and that when one engages in a war, even with ninety-nine chances of victory and only one of defeat, it is still a crime to do so if one is unprepared. Germany, envied and detested as she is, can not afford to be vanquished in anything that she undertakes, far less in a war.

"I had, therefore, to weigh all the chances of a possible defeat, and so long as I saw even a single one I deferred the execution of the plan which I have nursed ever since my boyish days, when you and I were talking about a German Empire even greater than the one which existed already. It has taken me twenty-five years to establish on a solid basis the attempt that I am going to make at present, but never for a single day have I forgotten the mission which lies before me, and which I must perform or perish in the attempt.

"Look at the geographical position of Germany, surrounded as she is by numerous foes, all eager to feast on her, all persuaded that the day is drawing near when they will be able to sweep her from the face of the earth. Do you think that I am not aware of the hatred with which we are regarded everywhere, of the jealousy that dogs our footsteps? I have borne with the insults of both the Panslavist and the Francophil parties; I have submitted to detractions of my Army; I have kept still while formidable alliances have been formed against German prestige and German power; I have submitted to the foolish boastings of an idiotic press, which in every country in the world has cried out that the very existence of Germany constituted a public danger against which the whole of humanity ought to rise up in anger and self-defense. And I have remained quiet.

"Do you think this has been easy? If so, you are vastly mistaken, my friend. Every one of these daily insults and provocations has seared my soul like a red-hot iron. I have felt it eating into my breast and driving sleep away from my eyes. But I have made no sign; I remained impassive because I knew that the hour of reckoning was at hand, when the sovereigns who had believed that they were conferring an honor on me when they condescended to attend my daughter's wedding would crawl in the dust at my feet before the might of my sword, and would have to recognize that Germany was the greatest, the most powerful, nation in the whole world, her Emperor

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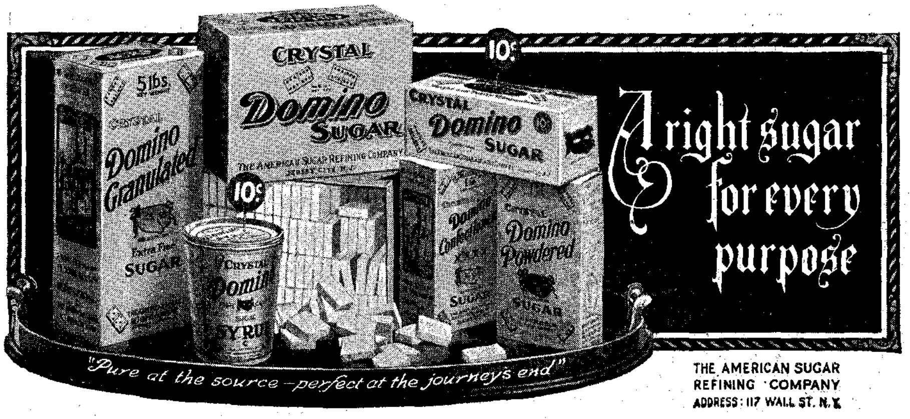
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McInnes *Adjustable* Shower

160 Needle Spray

on a five days' free trial. Send no money, just write that you want it and your shower will be sent prepaid at once. If you care to send $10, the cost of the McInnes ***Adjustable*** Shower, you take no risk, because if unsatisfactory your money will be returned immediately without question. We could not make this offer unless the McInnes ***Adjustable*** Shower had proved satisfactory to hundreds of users. It is

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the one potentate whom no one dared to thwart in any way."

He stopt as if frightened at his own violence. I was staggered.

"Yes," he said; "for the next few days half the world will call me mad for daring to enter into a struggle with almost the whole of Europe. They will vote me a silly, blinded creature, led away by his pride and vanity. But this will not last long. Very soon these same people will be stunned by the spectacle they will witness."

The Emperor got up and walked toward the window, whence one could see the vast square in front of the palace, with the statue of William I. erected upon it. He pointed with his finger at the bronze figure representing his grandfather and merely said:

"The great Emperor whose place I fill to-day had his Army. I have got my cannon.

"Yes, I have my cannon, and do you know what these words mean, my friend? No, you do not, so I am going to tell you. They mean that at last we have a weapon the like of which has never been seen before, and which will wipe out not only the hordes of our enemies, but also every means of defense of which they can boast."

The Emperor made a sign with his head to dismiss me. I bowed profoundly and silently retired.

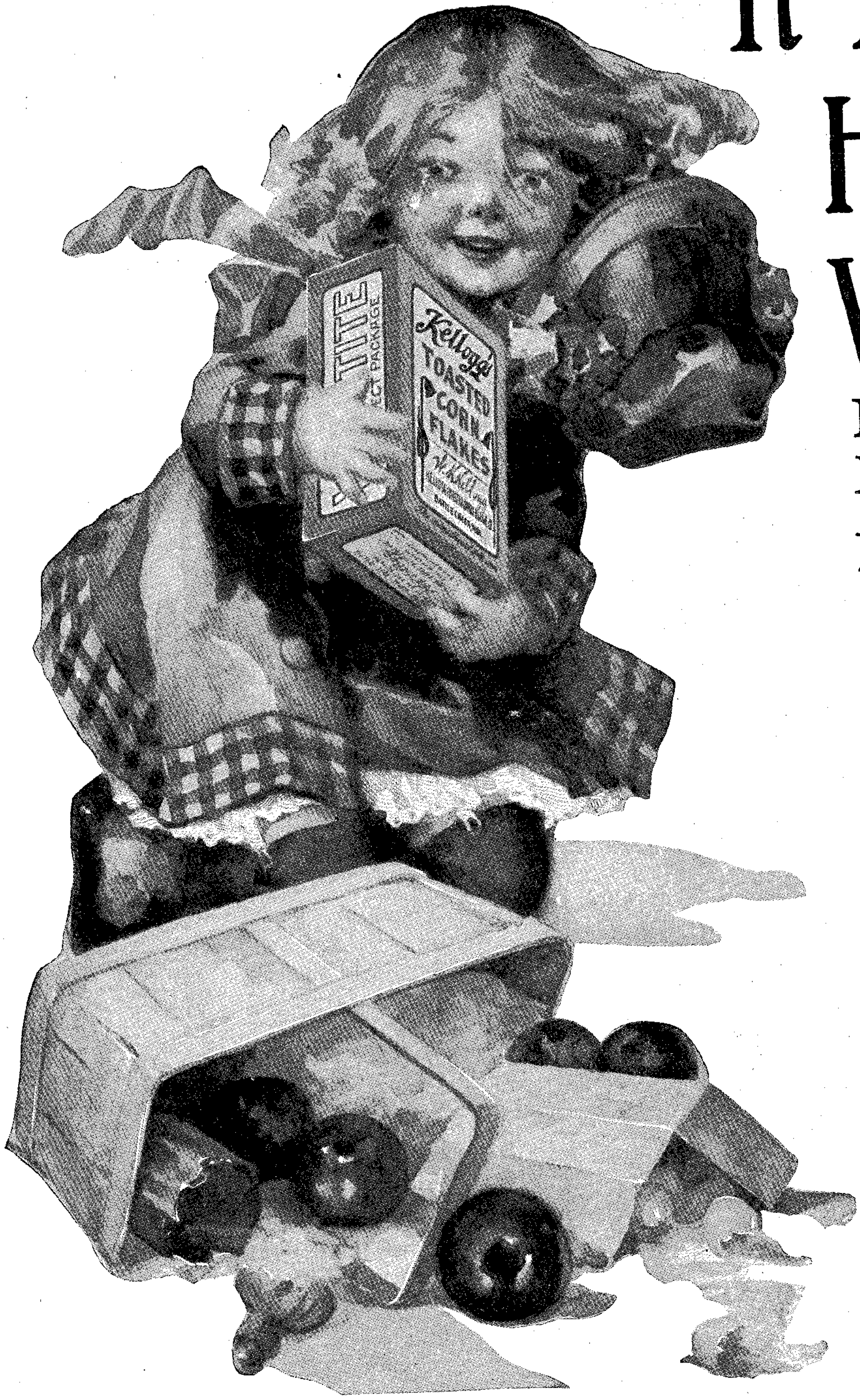
MYTHOLOGY OF THE ROTHSCHILD WEALTH

MYSTERY and romance inevitably seek out the popular idol. To him who has won the admiration of the public shall be given credit for many things he did not do. An example of this is shown in the myths about the origin of the great Rothschild fortune, brought out by the death of Nathan Mayer, Baron Rothschild, on March 31. It was no further back than in the time of the grandfather of the late Baron that the financial rise of the family began. Within four generations they were the support of kings and the bankers of nations. A writer in *The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger* recounts three of the best-known myths, of which the first explains the way in which Mayer Amschel, the founder of the firm, gained his patron's confidence throughout the Napoleonic wars. It has been claimed that Amschel, placed by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Cassel in charge of his gold and jewels, and made guardian of his financial interests, won a tremendous reputation for integrity by his care and honesty, and returned the property intact to the Grand Duke after the wars were over. It is a simple tale and would be plausible enough were it not for a few incontrovertible facts of which we are reminded by the writer:

> After the battle of Jena in 1806, the Grand Duke fled, and doubtless left his financial interests in the hands of his representative. But it would have been extremely bad business for Mayer Amschel to retain the property of the Grand Duke in actual coin or bullion when there were so many opportunities for proper investments, especially as Frankfort had been made the financial center of the anti-Napoleonic forces when Amsterdam came under the power of Napoleon in 1803. Certainly he could not personally have restored the coin, when the Grand Duke returned in 1814, in the same casks in which they had been placed, as Marbot alleges in his interesting but not too truthful memoirs, for Mayer had died in 1812.
>
> What had really happened was more prosaic but much more businesslike. The money and securities, amounting to three million of dollars, had been sent to Nathan Rothschild in London, who utilized them in 1808 to purchase gold from the East India Company for the use of Lord Wellesley in the peninsular campaign. For him he provided £800,000, and made four profits out of the process: on the sale of the gold to Wellington, on its repurchase, on forwarding it to Portugal, and on the sale of Wellington's paper. For at this period the chief activities of the house were as bullion-merchants, and not in connection with the stock exchange at all.

The legend of the "Five Frankforters" is more generally known and probably more widely believed. It tells the story of the five sons of shrewd old Mayer Amschel, four of whom were sent out to London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples, the fifth remaining at the right hand of the banker of Frankfort. It is this legend, which is, indeed, partly fact, that is the basis of the famous German play, *Die Fünfe Frankfürter*. Generally speaking, this was, it is admitted, the way in which the Rothschild fortune was first rolled up, but, unfortunately for the exact form of the myth—

> Mayer Amschel died in 1812, while the firm of Rothschild Frères was not founded in Paris till 1817, and Karl did not go to Naples till 1821.
>
> It is true that Nathan Rothschild had gone to Manchester as early as 1798 and had settled in London in 1805, but he himself told the circumstances of his migration to Sir Thomas Buxton, which had nothing to do with any plan of establishing banking firms in the chief capitals. Mayer Amschel dealt in Manchester goods, and, being treated badly by the drummer of the firm with which he dealt, sent his son Nathan, at a moment's notice, to arrange for better terms. He did so by buying the raw materials and the dyes and manufacturing on his own account, thus making a triple profit in addition to the one to which Mayer Amschel had previously been restricted. Nathan Rothschild thus gained two hundred thousand dollars during his stay in Manchester, and, on moving to London, married Sir Moses Montefiore's sister-in-law and, by this means, came in relation with the heads of the Sephardic community, many of whom were bullion-brokers.
>
> It was Nathan who arranged for his youngest brother, James, going to Paris in 1813, the year after their father's death, in order to purchase gold for the use of Wellington's army, then marching toward France. If any one is to be credited with the plan of the simultaneous establishment of branch firms in the chief capitals of Europe, it is Nathan Rothschild,



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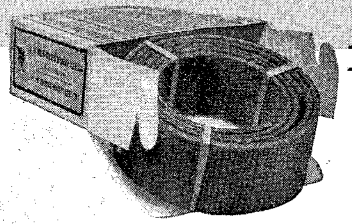

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the third son, who was clearly the financial genius of the family.

The third bit of romantic but unveracious history that has clustered about the house of Rothschild is less complimentary, for it tells the story of what would have been known as a gigantic "wire-tapping" game were it attempted to-day—that is, employing advance information to exploit others before the news that has been intercepted becomes generally known. It has been asserted that the news of the result of the Battle of Waterloo was thus learned privately and concealed until certain financial manipulations could be effected which were calculated to bring the greatest possible gain to the manipulator through the natural actions of the general public when they, too, learned the news. It is a fascinating story of shady finance, but, fortunately, is absolutely untrue, and was manufactured, we are assured, out of whole cloth. This, as in the other cases, is proved only by the facts, which, as we see, render the story a palpable fiction:

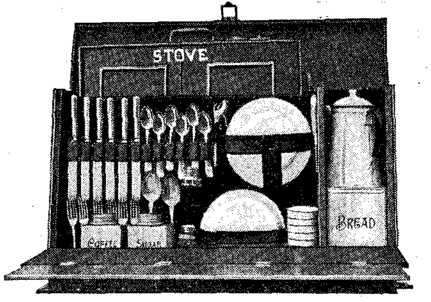
The defeat of the Old Guard and the advance of the Life Guards, before which the issue of the Battle of Waterloo could not be determined, took place at 8 P. M., Sunday, June 18, 1815. A courier, starting at that time for Ostend, the nearest port, would have to cross the channel to Folkestone and ride on to London, which he could not reach, at earliest, until the night of Monday, the 19th of June, long after the stock exchange was closed. Next morning, Tuesday the 20th instant, *The Times* and other London newspapers announced the great victory, and there was obviously no opportunity for any manipulation of the stock exchange on the part of Nathan Rothschild. What he had done was much more patriotic and reasonable.

It is true that his courier reached London first, though only a few hours in advance of Wellington's own messenger; but the news was immediately sent by Rothschild to Lord Castlereagh, the foreign minister of the time, and the immense anxiety of England was at once relieved on the night of the 19th.

Quite apart from these facts, Nathan Rothschild was, at this time, not a speculator on the stock exchange at all, but a bullion-broker whose concern with the success or otherwise of Wellington was with regard to the need of cash payments to the troops, according to the Duke's well-known practise. Rothschild was sending him a million pounds each month, before Waterloo.

It was during the period of 1815–18 that the Rothschilds began their loan operations, chiefly by "bearing" the loans issued by Ouvrard and Baring, for the French and English governments, who were thus ultimately forced to admit the Rothschilds into the favored ring, which in those days had the monopoly of issuing loans. But all this was long subsequent to the Battle of Waterloo.

Thus, in all three instances the facts of the case are against the mythical accounts of the origin of the great wealth of the Rothschilds, but are much more interesting as showing the real basis on which their progress was founded. It is characteristic



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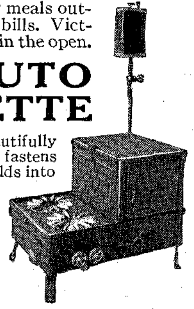

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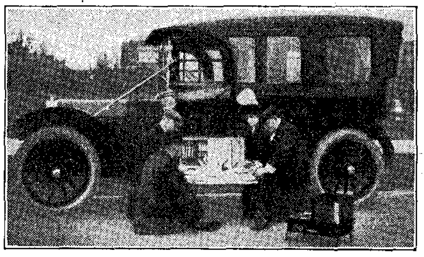

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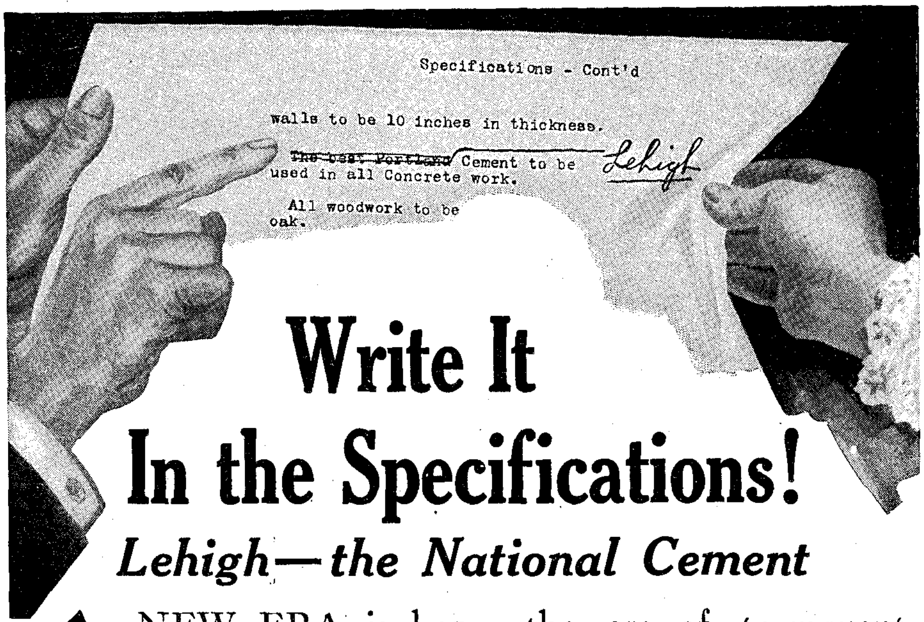
that, in each instance, the hero of the tale is not Mayer Amschel, but Nathan Rothschild, the grandfather of the late Lord Rothschild, for whom he was named.

THREE HUNDRED FEET UNDER THE SEA

When the United States' five expert divers were sent to seek out the shell of the submarine *F-4*, sunk in the depths of Honolulu Bay and supposed to lie 300-odd feet under the surface, an opportunity was given the Navy to raise its already unrivaled world's record for deep-sea diving. There are five Brooklyn Navy Yard gunners who have dived, the New York *Evening Post* asserts, deeper than the divers of any other nation in the world. Until their present expedition their record, which was the world's record, was 274 feet. That they have gone deeper than this in their search for the *F-4* goes far toward clinching this country's supremacy. In the attainment of their former record, every known means for under-water work was thoroughly tested by these men, both in the ocean itself and in specially constructed steel tanks, under compress air. Says *The Post:*

> One of the reasons why the bluejackets of the American Navy hold the world's record for deep under-water diving is because they have turned the air-flask of the torpedo into a life-preserver. A big, cigar-shaped torpedo, sixteen feet long and eighteen inches thick (just the kind you read about when some submarine takes a shot at another vessel) has three compartments. Its forward end is filled with wet guncotton up against a dry primer. It is only the forepart of the torpedo that is deadly. The middle chamber is filled with compress air to run the engine; guncotton ahead; compress air in the center; engine and propeller aft. The air-flask, which in business times drives the weapon at thirty knots an hour, has been coaxed by the American Navy to feed fresh air to the naval diver away down under the sea.
>
> These gunners of the United States Navy have set a mark at which other navies can shoot, or, rather, dive. They now hold the world's record, in peace or war, for going to the bottom and coming back alive. Here is a leaf from the log of the U. S. S. *Walke*, one of the fast destroyers of the American Navy: "Drellishak, chief gunner's mate, descended 45⅔ fathoms, in the Race."
>
> The Race is the deepest hole in Long Island Sound, and gets its name because the tide-waters rush through it as they do through Hell Gate at the other end of the Sound. S. J. Drellishak went down 274 feet to the bed of the Race, and stayed on the bottom five minutes, talking to Gunner George D. Stillson, U. S. N., superintending the diver's work from the deck, by telephone. Drellishak took an hour and twenty minutes to come up. If he hadn't, he probably wouldn't be at Honolulu to-day.
>
> His mates, Crilley, Neilson, and Anderson, begged to compete with the lucky diver. They had often gone down 100 to 200 feet. There were no lives or property at stake, however, and the tide was running like a mill-race, 46 fathoms below. Gunner Stillson was not like the Chinaman who



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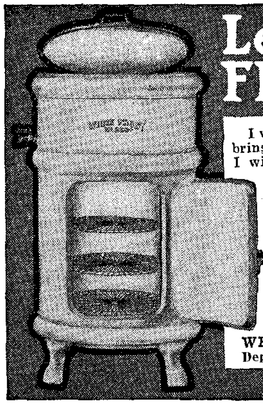

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bid against himself at the auction. He called the world's diving contest closed—Uncle Sam first, the rest nowhere!

Since then, Crilley at least has had his chance at Honolulu, reaching 288 feet, on April 14, when he walked along the sunken hull of the *F-4*. Formerly the British Navy held the deep-diving record, of 35 fathoms, or 210 feet. In fact, this record, established in 1896, was held until this winter. But the only deep dive approaching Drellishak's and Crilley's is one reported by hearsay, made by an Australian pearl-diver, of 45 fathoms (270 feet), but this is not vouched for. We are told how the United States Government went after the "world's championship" systematically:

> The Navy tackled the deep-sea diving problem thoroughly. When the torpedo-boat destroyer *Walke* steamed into Long Island Sound to make the world's record in deep diving, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, she was not on a fool's errand. Every man on her, from Commander Thibault to the greenest coal-passer, was confident that when she returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard the world's pennant for the deepest dive would be nailed to the mast.
>
> Under the supervision of Gunner Stillson, the naval divers from the Newport school have been perfecting themselves in comprest-air work under water at pressures so great that the actual going down to the bottom of the sea is a treat. The Navy has spared no pains. The experimental station has tested the endurance of its divers in steel tanks full of sea-water and charged with air-pressures varied to correspond with the ocean's depths. All that remained was to give a full-dress rehearsal on the bed of the sea.
>
> For days and days this winter the destroyer steamed up and down Long Island Sound, hunting bottom deep enough to please the divers. The *Walke* anchored off Orient Point, called at New London, rode before Newport, then back to New Haven, and over to Eaton's Point, feeling out the Sound bed all the time. Off Orient, in ninety feet of water, all the divers went down. Even Stillson took his turn. Drellishak stayed on the bottom five minutes, Stillson fifteen, Neilson sixteen, Crilley twenty-two, and Anderson twenty-four. It only took from one to three minutes to drop to the bed of the Sound, but the divers took from twelve to twenty-three minutes each to come up.

There are two great dangers in deep-sea diving: one is the compression in the depths, and the other is the decompression that takes place on the way back to the surface. As we are informed:

> Divers used to believe it was the water's weight above them that would smash out their lives. On the contrary, the pressure of deep-sea water is as great on the soles of your feet as on the top of your head. It had to be learned that the diver must be charged like a siphon-bottle as he sank. Every thirty-three feet down he must get another atmosphere of ozone, a duplicate of that we breathe. At the depth of sixty-six feet he needs two atmospheres, to keep his lungs and blood fed. If he could descend 330 feet (and the men at Honolulu expect to do that), he would require ten atmospheres.
>
> Carbonic-acid gas is the trouble-maker. The air we breathe has only five-sixths of

1 per cent. of that element. When one gets a headache in a close room, that means too much CO^2. And when the diver fails to get a whole fresh atmosphere for every thirty-three feet he descends, he is breathing poison, he gasps for breath, and becomes helpless and unconscious.

If the diver did not get that requisite pressure of air forced down into his helmet, to be assimilated by his system through his lungs, his body would not be fortified by the inward resistance to withstand the pressure of the sea. Not alone the pressure above him, but all about him and below him, squeezing his body, his legs, his feet, and his hands. The helmet is tough enough to stand enormous pressure, but his body can not be encased in such an armor and allow freedom of action. His hands must be free. Most divers wear no gloves at all, their sleeves terminating in close-fitting, elastic cuffs. Unless the extra pressure forced down into the diver's helmet got into his system through his lungs, and was absorbed by his blood and flesh, the relentless pressure of the sea-water at great depths would squeeze him to death. It would actually tend to force his unarmored body up into his armored helmet.

One thing that tended most to hold the art of diving in check was the old-fashioned method of depending on hand-pumps. When the British record was made, we learn—

It took thirty-six Englishmen to man the air-pumps that kept the divers alive at the bottom of Loch Striven. They trampled on one another's feet in making their five-minute shifts, turning the windlasses.

Gunner Stillson attached the air-hose to the ship's compress-air system. He also connected two torpedo air-flasks, with a capacity of eleven cubic feet at 2,100 pounds pressure. The United States Navy took no chances. It wanted the world's pennant for deep-sea diving, and wanted our gunner's mate to come back alive.

That disposed of one danger. The diver had plenty of air to breathe and plenty of pressure to keep the waters of the Race from squeezing him to death. The other danger was that of decompression. More divers and more caisson-workers, or "sand-hogs," have been murdered by the ignorance of their bosses or themselves than by the hardship of their calling. The air-pressure may be perfect, and a man may go into a caisson quickly and stay for hours, or a diver may go down to the bottom in a few seconds and stay long, without any harm.

But he must come out slowly! The fearful pressure of the compress air saturates his system with the nitrogen that forms 79 per cent. of pure atmosphere. The oxygen he assimilates without harm. The nitrogen fills his blood and tissues with millions of gas-bubbles. These must escape gradually. He is like a charged siphon that must not now be exposed. If the diver comes up quickly from great depth, his system loaded with these bubbles of nitrogen, his reward is diver's palsy, the bends, caisson disease, and death.

The celebrated English diver, Alexander Lambert, who dived thirty-three times in recovering a third of a million in gold from a wreck 162 feet down, was paralyzed for life because he came up in five minutes after he had been at the bottom three-quarters of an hour. He was so saturated with nitrogen-bubbles that he "blew up." If he had taken an hour or so to float to the

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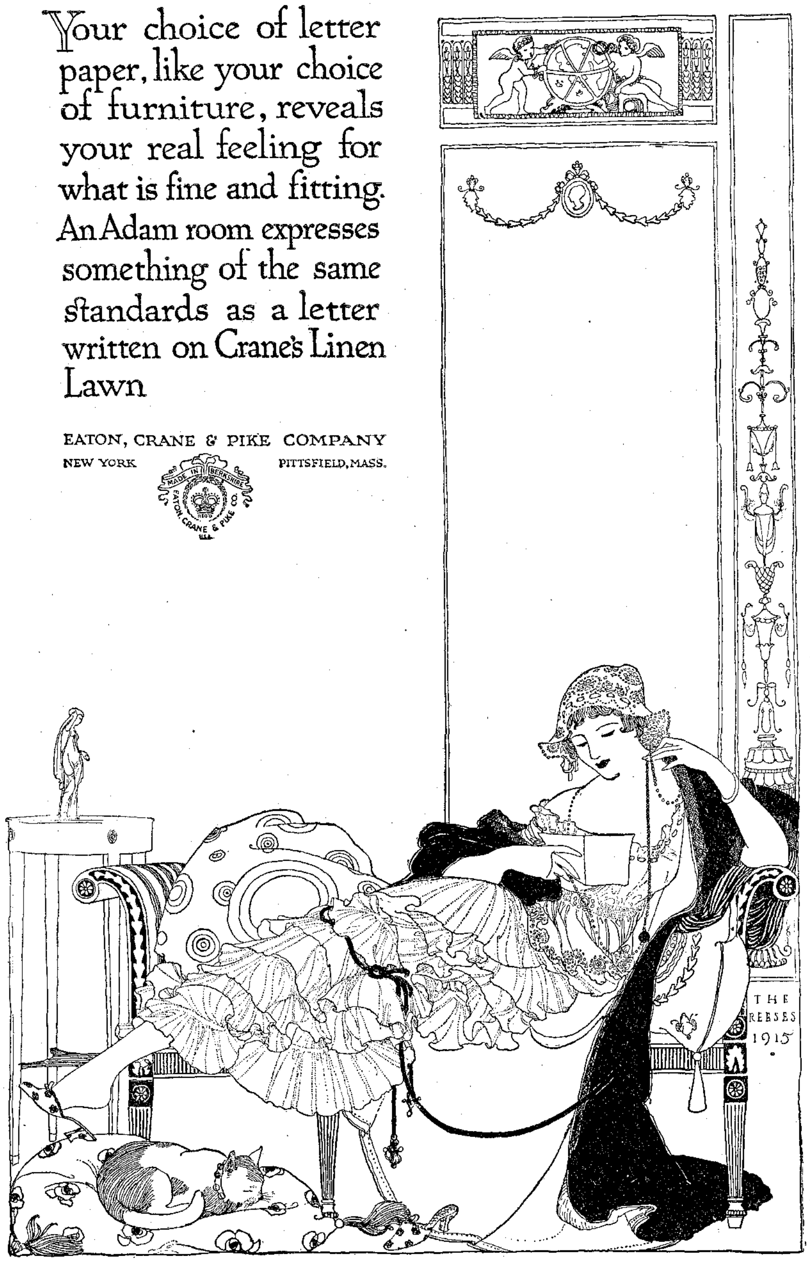

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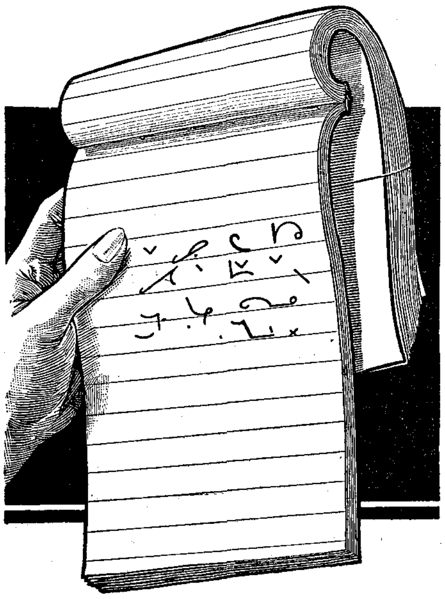

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"Snickity Snack Saves Your Back."

You can now trim your lawn close to flower beds, trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, etc. No stooping. Prevents dulling mower on walks. Will not bark trees or bushes. Better than mowers for terraces and small plots. The

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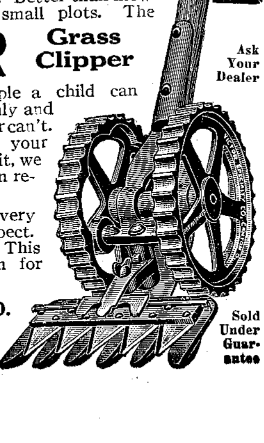
is so light and simple a child can handle. Cuts smoothly and goes where lawn mower can't. Self-sharpening. If your dealer doesn't handle it, we will send it prepaid on receipt of $3.00.

Agents Wanted. Every lawn owner a prospect. Liberal commission. This is a Big Proposition for hustlers. Write.



Ask Your Dealer

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Canton Ohio

Sold Under Guarantee

surface by easy stages he would have been safe.

When the *Walke*, with its record-hungry divers aboard, reached forty-five fathoms in the Race, the ship was immediately brought to anchor, and the most careful steps were taken to ascertain the exact depth, which are described by the writer:

The true depth at the Race was found by a 32-pound lead at the end of a length of piano-wire. It was vertical when the lead touched bottom. A mark was made at the water's edge, and the sounding measured by steel tape as the wire was hauled in. Forty-five fathoms and two-thirds of a fathom more, 274 feet, was announced by Ensign F. M. Collier, U. S. N., and the ship's quartermasters checked this depth by their own soundings with a special hand lead of 32 pounds. Lieutenant Thibault, the ship's commander, watched it and vouches for it. So did all the sailors who could gather near. The exact spot was fixt by cross-bearings—Race Rock Light, 81 degrees true, 5,575 yards; Little Gull Light, 179 degrees true, 3,700 yards.

And meanwhile, fully as elaborate preparations had been made to get Drellishak ready for his ordeal:

It was like grooming an entry for the Derby. When he went down the ladder, one big leaden foot at a time, and disappeared in the green, lunging waters by the *Walke*, the whole ship's crew was a-hush.

Hanging down eighty feet below the surface from the ship was another ladder made of rope, heavy weights holding it taut. It had rungs only every ten feet, enabling Drellishak to descend by easy stages, deflating his suit as he went, and getting more air-pressure from the pumps above. This Jacob's ladder is of greatest benefit to the diver when coming up. Without it, he could not rest, safe from currents, and might fail to emerge where his helpers stood ready to assist.

But the Jacob's ladder hangs only 80 feet down, and Drellishak is soon 200 feet below. Stillson listens for the diver's words every second. We stand about helpless, transfixt by wonder at the uncanny sounds coming from the receiver at Stillson's ear. "More air," we hear Drellishak call. The pumps raise the surface gage from 150 pounds to 175 to the square inch. "All right," comes from below, "lower away," and we hear him tell of the bottom he is on, and that the 80-pound weight at the foot of the descending line is being pushed off the bottom by the tide. He tells us the tide is running faster down there. His voice sounds metallic. All voices sound alike from the diving-helmet in the deep sea. And Drellishak couldn't whisper, even to himself. He couldn't whistle, to save his life. The vocal cords lose their cunning. Compress air makes a fog-horn voice as sweet-toned as Caruso's.

In five minutes, Drellishak is warned to start up. It was no time to take chances. Few places along the Atlantic coast are worse than the Race when the tide begins to flow. Drellishak arose from the bottom of the sea to the lowest rung of the Jacob's ladder (from a depth of 274 feet to that of 80) in five minutes more. That was safe enough. The enormous air-pressure he was still under prevented the excess of nitrogen in him from escaping too fast. But if he had kept on coming up and out into the

GARDEN TALKS

WATER GARDENS AND PLANTS

Almost every garden lover has a lingering desire for a water garden. Among the ideals of suburban and country life pictured in the imagination of the city dweller is the water pool, the stream, and the pond. But few appreciate how easy it is to realize the delights of aquatic plants.

The impression has prevailed that only in extraordinary cases could this fondness be gratified. This little talk is to let all know, even city dwellers, that either in a small or a large way the fascination of aquatic plants is within reach of many.

A single lily or some of the smaller water plants may be grown in a concrete bowl or half barrel, plenty of sun is needed, in the city yard. The suburban and country residence may have a larger variety in a concrete lined pool, a natural or artificially made pond. Those who have developed rock gardens will find such a pool as charming an addition as water is to a landscape. Among the most attractive of the aquatics are the following.

Several dealers are now specializing on this subject, and the variety of aquatics is constantly enlarging.

Water Lilies	(in great variety)
Cape Pond Weed	(fragrant white flowers)
Water Hawthorn	(white blossoms)
Giant Arrowhead	(white blossoms)
Nelumbiums	(massive peltate leaves)
Victoria Lilies	(large, fragrant blossoms)
Water Hyacinth	(in variety)
Water Poppy	(yellow blossoms)
Variegated Sweet Fig	(beautiful variegation)

The pool or pond should be edged with some of the attractive marsh plants such as Sagittaria Japonica, Swamp Milkweed, Astilbe Davidii, Marsh Marigold, Sweet Pepper Bush, White Snakeroot, Gentian, Iris, Kæmpferia, Hibiscus, etc.

If you desire further information as to construction of water gardens and dealers specializing in water plants, write us.

The Literary Digest

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Canton Rattan
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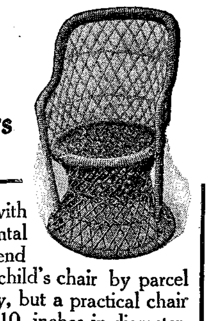

TO acquaint you with this unique Oriental furniture we shall send this artistic "hour-glass" child's chair by parcel post for $1.25. Not a toy, but a practical chair 18 inches high with seat 10 inches in diameter.

Vantine's Canton furniture, which includes chairs, tables and stools, is imported from Canton, China, where every piece is carefully woven of the finest quality of split rattan.

Whether in the home, on the veranda, or on the lawn, these unique Oriental creations fulfill every requirement for beauty, comfort and utility. They are particularly adapted for summer use, being unaffected by the elements, in fact, benefited when occasionally left in the rain, and having no legs to sink into the earth, the "hour-glass" chairs may be placed on the lawn without fear of injuring the grass.

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Illustrating and describing our complete line of Canton furniture and hundreds of other distinctive and unique articles for the home. Write today and be sure to mention this magazine. Address Dept. 18

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Fifth Avenue & 39th Street, New York
The Largest Oriental Store in the World

open air at that speed, the world's record would still be in Scotland, and Drellishak would be a corpse.

In that important point the American Navy has shown the world how to dive. Under instructions from the supervisor, Drellishak floated up from the 80-foot rung to the 70-foot stop, and rested 4 minutes; at the 60-foot rung, 5 minutes; 50 feet, 6 minutes; 40 feet, 8 minutes; 30 feet, 7 minutes; 20 feet, 10 minutes; and when he got to the 10-foot rung, where we could see him like a green hobgoblin, swaying almost under the keel of the ship, Stillson made him stay there for 32 minutes. It seemed to us like an eternity. Altogether he spent 1 hour and 29 minutes to come up a distance he had only taken 2 minutes to go down.

A SELF-MADE PATRIOT

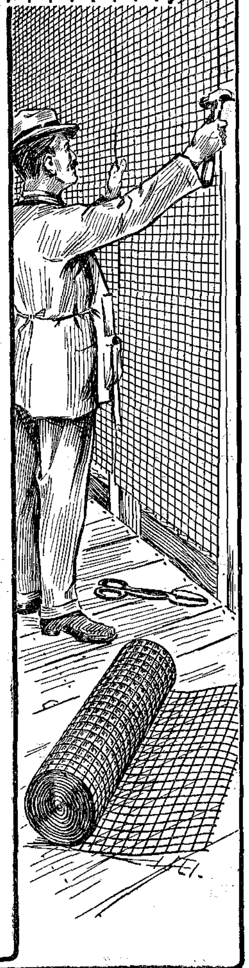
THOSE of us who are American-born may occasionally betray a lack of sympathy with our less fortunate fellow citizens who have had to do more than emerge into the world and manifest a disposition to exist in order to qualify as Americans. Some of us do not quite grasp what it means to leave our country, settle in another, and change our allegiance. If you have not thought of the blessing of citizenship from this angle, consider the story of Mane Travica, a Croatian who, the Columbus *Dispatch* explains, really wanted to be an American. In brief:

> He dropt off the train several years ago as it was passing through Milwaukee, and became a "citizen" of that thriving community. He made application to become a citizen—took out his "first papers," as it is called—and settled down to the business of driving a team for a brewery.
>
> When he underwent the examination now required by the United States Government before granting citizenship papers to an alien, Mane failed to answer the questions satisfactorily. Later he again failed to convince the court.
>
> The other day Mane showed up in court. Every conceivable question was asked him. He answered all of them. He knew more about this country and its institutions than anybody in court—or just as much. He could read and write our language, and he talked learnedly about our traditions, and explained the spirit of our Constitution. The Court allowed him to become naturalized, and then asked him how he had managed to acquire so much knowledge about our affairs.
>
> Mane told him. He said that as a teamster he had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to begin his work, and that it was after 9 o'clock when he got home. He could not, therefore, study. That was why he knew so little upon the first two examinations. But he was so anxious to become an American citizen that he had given up his occupation for the time being and had lived on one meal a day while devoting all of his time to study. Then it was easy.

Does any one doubt that Mane Travica, once a Croatian, is now an American?

More Obvious.—" Pop, why do they call a man 'mister'? "

" To distinguish him from a woman, who is a mystery."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*



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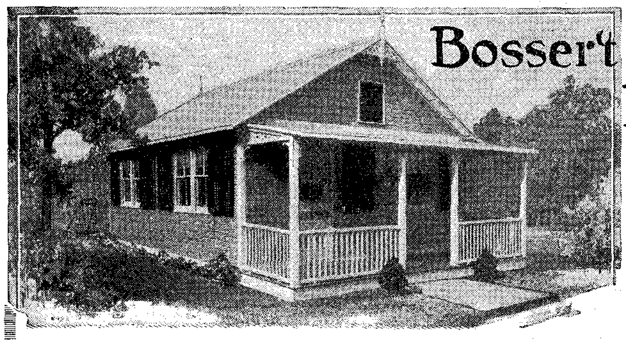

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"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

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1—Bossert Built Homes are *not* ready cut lumber but completely built houses. Merely a monkey wrench is required to put them together.

2—There are no nails or screws to drive—two ordinary workmen can put one up in from 1 to 4 days, according to size.

3—Erecting cost is reduced by the Bossert method of construction to 5 or 6 per cent of the cost of the house. When buying, be sure to compare this cost with others.

4—The lumber used in Bossert Redibilt Homes is particularly heavy and of superior quality, and is specially selected for its suitability to each part.

5—No extra charge made for painting—select any two colors desired—one for body and one for trimmings—two coats are applied at factory. Inside finished in oil.

6—All doors and windows are fitted and hung before shipping—any good carpenter will tell you what this means.

7—The best of hardware furnished throughout.

8—Window blinds, fitted and hung, come with all houses.

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10—We have been building bungalows for over 25 years—this is the first time they have been trademarked and advertised.

11—Our prices are for complete homes ready to live in and range from $300 up—F.O.B. Brooklyn.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THOSE WHO PAY INCOME TAXES

ROLAND B. FALKNER, who was formerly assistant director of the Census, has made an interesting study of the income-tax returns for 1913, with a view to showing not only the number of persons subject to the tax, but the classes they fall into as to amounts of income. The number of persons taxable in 1913—that is, the number who had annual incomes of $3,000 or more—was 375,598. Large as this number might seem, it is not large in the sense that it comprises less than one-half of one per cent. of the total population. One of the curious facts brought out by Mr. Falkner, in an article which he contributes to the New York *Times Annalist*, is that, whereas incomes in this country between $2,500 and $3,333 numbered 79,124, the persons in the next higher class—that is, those having incomes between $3,333 and $5,000—were more numerous, being 114,484; and that, in the next highest group — those having incomes of from $5,000 to $10,000—there were 101,718 persons. From these figures, it appeared that the larger the income the greater the number of persons receiving it. Mr. Falkner's article brings out other interesting points in connection with the returns:

"It was observed, probably with more satisfaction in other parts of the country than in New York State, that the latter, with 81,972 returns, had somewhat more than one-fifth of the taxed incomes in the United States.

"The apparently unequal distribution of the income tax among the States is considerably softened if we take into account the fact that they are not of equal size. Comparisons may be made with the total population, but if it is remembered that few annual incomes of $3,000 are earned in the rural parts of the country where by census definitions no community reaches 2,500 inhabitants, it seems fair to make comparisons with the urban population also. Unfortunately, the facts are not given for individual cities, but only by States and collection districts. The fact that the second and third New York districts consist of the Borough of Manhattan enables us to establish the figures for this part of New York. The following table shows some significant facts for the States which have the largest number of income-tax returns:

RETURNS FOR INCOMES EQUIVALENT TO $3,000 OR MORE PER ANNUM BY STATES

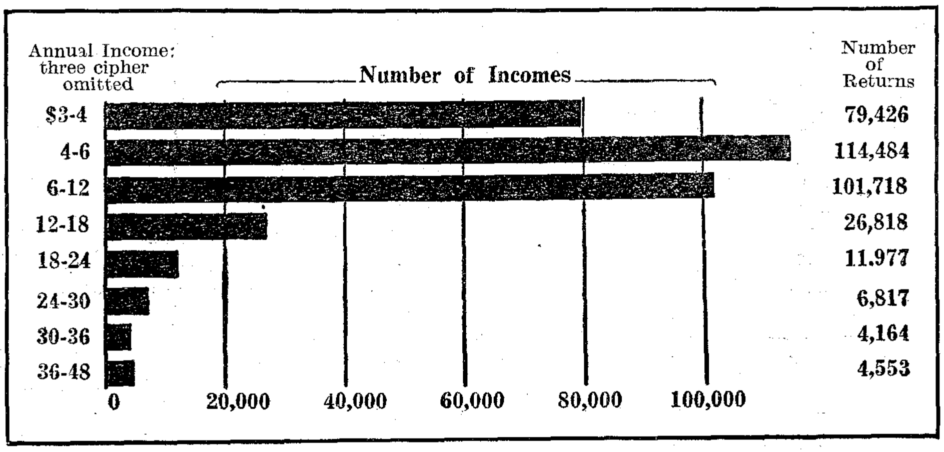
		Per 100,000 of the Population, April 15, 1910	
Area	*Number*	*Total*	*Urban*
United States	356,579	388	860
New York	81,972	899	1,141
Manhattan	50,049	2,142	2,142
Rest of State	31,923	471	673
Pennsylvania	34,226	447	741
Illinois	32,242	572	950
California	19,557	822	1,323
Massachusetts	19,314	581	618
Ohio	16,078	337	628
New Jersey	13,345	526	700
Missouri	11,816	359	845
Total for States named	228,550	590	884
Other States	128,029	241	764

"Since cities grow generally in wealth and opportunity as they grow in size, it may be noted that the States named contain most of the larger centers of population. Of eleven cities with a population of 400,000 or more in 1910, all but two, Baltimore and Detroit, are in the States which figure in the table.

"There are more taxable incomes in the Borough of Manhattan than in the remainder of New York State and more than in any of the other States in the Union. The ratio to the population is hardly to be compared with those given for larger areas, as it is purely a city district, and, moreover, comprises the returns of incomes earned in this locality, irrespective of where the owners live. Long Island, Westchester, and other counties, Connecticut, and New Jersey have all made their contribution to this total. Even so, it remains a significant fact that nearly one-seventh of all the taxable incomes in the United States are found in what some fondly designate as "little old New York." We need no further testimony to its predominance in the economic activities of the nation.

"The normal tax of 1 per cent. was levied upon incomes amounting to $1,272,803,802 for ten months of the year 1913. But taxable income falls short of the total income by the amount of the personal exemptions and by the income from dividends. The first we can measure, the second not. Exemptions of $2,500 on incomes of single persons and $3,333.33 on those of married couples in 1913 represented a total income almost equal to that subject to the normal tax, namely, $1,104,084,166. But while the taxed income and the exempted income represent a total of nearly 2.4 billion dollars, we have no means of calculating the dividend income. All that we know is that the given total falls short of true income.

"For incomes of $20,000 and over, defi-



INCOMES IN 1913 CLASSIFIED.

nite information can be gained from the product of the supertax. This supertax knows no deductions either for personal exemptions or dividend income. It falls on the total income. But it falls with a varying force upon different parts of the income. All told, 135 persons had incomes in excess of $500,000. Their tax was a composite. On the first $20,000 they paid no surtax, on the next $30,000 they paid 1 per cent., on the next $25,000 2 per cent., on the next $25,000 3 per cent., on the next $150,000 4 per cent., on the next $250,000 5 per cent., and on all above this sum 6 per cent."

ONE YEAR'S WAR-COSTS

Edgar Crammond, Secretary of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, recently presented to the Royal Statistical Society an estimate of the cost of the war in case it should last a full year, that is, until July 31 next. Already in seven months it had destroyed more life and capital than any war known to history and had added far more than any other war to the public indebtedness of the world. Mr. Crammond believed that economic exhaustion and exhaustion of men and materials would "render it impossible for some of the principal belligerents to continue the conflict after July." He estimated that about £1,000,000,000, that is, $5,000,000,000, making a permanent annual charge of about £40,000,000 for taxpayers to meet in interest, would be added to the national debt of Great Britain by July 31. Following is his estimate of losses:

Direct expenditure of the British Government	£708,000,000
Capitalized value of the loss of human life	300,000,000
Loss of production	50,000,000
Total	£1,058,000,000

Mr. Crammond next estimated the total cost of the war to Germany in twelve months, as follows:

Direct cost to German Government	£938,000,000
Loss of production	958,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life	79,000,000
	£1,975,000,000

It is pointed out by a writer in the London *Economist* that, in the case of Germany, there are two items involving future debt which Mr. Crammond did not allow for: one, the losses due to devastation in East Prussia by the Russian invaders; the other, depreciation of the currency through heavy issues of paper money calling for redemption after the war. What this writer regards as perhaps the most appalling item in Mr. Crammond's account is his estimate of the Belgian losses. These are placed at more than £500,000,000 or $2,500,000,000, as follows:

Direct expenditure of Belgian Government	£36,500,000
Destruction of property	250,000,000
Capitalized value of the loss of human life	40,000,000
Loss of production and other losses	200,000,000
	£526,500,000

Estimates are given of the losses to France and Austria-Hungary as follows:

Direct expenditure of French Government	£553,400,000
Destruction of property	160,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life	348,000,000
Loss of production	625,000,000
Total	£1,686,400,000

Direct expenditure of Austro-Hungarian Government	£562,000,000
Destruction of property	100,000,000
Capitalized value of the loss of human life	240,000,000
Loss of production	600,000,000
Making a total of	£1,502,000,000

While the Austro-Hungarian total is smaller than that of some other nations, the writer in *The Economist* remarks that,

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If you need marketability, by all means buy it—but do not sacrifice safety.

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If you buy an unnecessary degree of safety, you sacrifice yield or marketability, or both.

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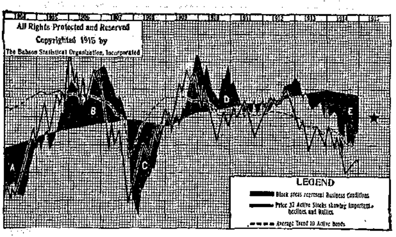

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You owe it to yourself to look into these bonds. A postal asking for booklet L-4 will bring you full information by return mail.

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"considering the state of the public finances in the Dual Monarchy before the war, and the possibility of its being dismembered afterward, little hope can be entertained for its unfortunate creditors, and still less for any victorious Government which may have speculated on an indemnity."

The Russian losses are estimated at £1,400,000,000, that is, $7,000,000,000. For the several countries, therefore, the total loss will reach the tremendous sum of $35,700,000,000. But to the above figures will eventually have to be added those for losses incurred by Turkey, Servia, Montenegro, and Japan—not to mention Italy and the Balkan States, provided they eventually take part in the war.

THE RISE IN THE STOCK MARKET

The first weeks of April witnessed a phenomenal rise in quotations on the exchanges for stocks. Observers were at a loss to understand the movement, but many veterans agreed with *The Financial Chronicle* that "the element of artificiality was altogether too patent to be ignored." While there had been good ground for improvement after the low level reached at the outbreak of the war, the course of prices early in April was not justified by it. Signs of real improvement had been improperly used as a "lever for boosting prices with dazzling recklessness." What was notable in particular degree was the startling advances in industrials that did not pay dividends and were not likely to do so, while standard stocks with long dividend records behind them advanced only moderately. Some of the industrial properties which advanced sensationally are believed to have reasonably good chances of dividends eventually, but others seem more likely to promise for the stockholders assessments rather than dividends. Following is a table prepared by *The Chronicle* to show the prices that prevailed on April 1, 1914, the low prices this year, and the high prices for the present movement:

Railroads	*Price April 1, 1914*	*Low This Year*	*High on Present Movement*
Atch. T. & S. Fe, c.	96¾	92½ Feb. 24	101⅞ April 9
Balt. & O., com....	61¼	63¾ Feb. 25	74½ April 9
Bklyn R. Trans., c.	92⅜	84½ Jan. 6	91⅜ April 5
Can. Pac., com....	207¼	153¼ Mar. 1	167½ April 9
Chesa. & O., com..	53⅝	40 Feb. 23	46⅞ April 9
C. M. & St. P., c...	100⅞	83¼ Feb. 24	92 April 9
Chi. & N. W., c....	133⅝	121 Mar. 3	129 April 9
Chic. R. Isl. & P., c	.....	18¼ Mar. 1	36¾ Mar. 31
Great North., pref.	127¼	112¾ Jan. 2	120¼ April 6
Le. Val., com......	144¾	129¼ Feb. 24	141½ April 9
Louis. & Na., c....	137	110 Mar. 1	120½ April 9
N. Y. C. & H. R., c.	91	81½ Mar. 1	87¾ April 9
N. Y., N. H. & H., c	69¾	43 Feb. 25	62½ Mar. 31
Norf. & West., c...	103¼	99½ Jan. 4	105 April 9
Northern Pac., c...	114¾	99⅛ Feb. 24	107⅞ April 6
Pennsylvania, com.	111¼	103⅝ Feb. 24	108¼ April 9
Reading, common.	166⅜	140⅛ Feb. 24	151½ April 9
South. Pac., com...	95¼	81¼ Feb. 5	90⅜ April 9
Union Pac., com...	159⅞	115¾ Jan. 2	129⅞ April 9
Indus. & Miscel.			
Allis-Chal Mfg., v. t. c..........	12 bid	7¾ Jan. 12	13¾ April 9
Preferred, v. t. c.	45½	33 Feb. 10	56 April 9
Amer. B. Sugar, c..	23 bid	33¼ Jan. 6	46⅞ April 9
Amer. Cot. Oil, c...	43½ bid	39 Jan. 4	50 April 9
Bethl. Steel, com...	42	46¼ Jan. 2	117 April 8
Gen. Motors, v. t. c.	76¾	82 Jan. 2	147½ April 9
Good. Co. (B.F.) c..	23¾	24½ Jan. 7	53¾ April 9
Max. M., Inc., tr.ct.	.....	15¼ Jan. 6	47¾ April 9
1st pref. t. ctfs...	.....	43¼ Jan. 2	87 April 6
2d pref. t. ctfs...	.....	18 Jan. 6	41½ April 6
National Lead, c...	45 bid	44 Jan. 4	65 Mar. 31
Rumely Co. (M.), c	10¼	⅞ Jan. 22	5¼ April 9
Preferred.......	28⅞	2½ Jan. 20	14 April 9
Studebaker Corp., c	36	35¾ Jan. 2	69¼ April 9
U. S. Rubber, c....	62¼	51⅞ Jan. 2	74 April 9
U. S. Steel C., c...	64	38 Feb. 1	57 April 9
Willys-Overland, c.	.....	87 Feb. 23	135 April 8

The writer of the *Chronicle's* article mentions as "the most unfortunate feature" of this movement the fact that "such tactics are sure to drive the outside public away, thus destroying chances of a lasting, sustained improvement in security-values." When stocks are made to jump thirty

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points in a single day, as was the case with Bethlehem Steel Common on April 9, the price being raised from 88 in the morning to 117 in the afternoon (this stock on April 13 rose to 155, but soon receded), "the outsider can come to but one conclusion, namely, that his safest course is to remain on the outside and leave the game to the habitués." The recent movement continued for a few weeks with scarcely an interruption. Each succeeding day the manipulators "seemed to get more bold, until, frenzied by success, they completely lost their heads." The writer believes that the situation is one that demands much caution; in fact, it is one that appears to be "fraught with great peril." With the war in Europe still going on, we in this country must remain "prepared for possible unpleasant eventualities." The leading European countries are each day becoming more and more deeply involved in debt, and, while our own financial house is in good order, an upheaval from the stock exchange, such as a continuation of the wild speculative advances of early April, "might easily be attended with serious consequences."

Causes for the rise, says John Moody, in *Moody's Magazine*, "are not far to seek," and are "largely psychological." He cites several items of favorable news that preceded and influenced the rise, including a remarkable foreign trade statement for February, a great increase in gold imports, weakness in the foreign exchange market, and increasing purchases of American goods by Europe. Then came the fall of Peremysl and a growing probability that Italy would soon enter the war. Wall Street began to believe in a relatively early end of the war, the fall of Peremysl being in some quarters regarded as "the turning-point in the conflict," since it brought peace appreciably nearer. Mr. Moody argued for caution, however, in the midst of all this optimism. Germany's resources "are still very large," he said, and the chances greatly favor her keeping up the fight "for many months to come."

A writer in the New York *Times* of April 13, who signed the name "Economicus," declared that the rise in prices was not due to magic or to the exertion of any occult power whatever, but was "merely the result of natural forces, long maturing in silence and bound to exert themselves sooner or later." He declared that our long period of depression had resulted in an accumulation of wealth, general saving having been going on generally throughout the country. People had been accustoming themselves to do without some luxury, or even some necessity. The result was that money had piled up in banks, and meanwhile the floating supply of stocks had become small. To an extent no one had realized, securities had passed into the hands of investors, mostly small ones, who had no intention of selling them. Hence, with the coming of an upward movement there existed a scarcity of stocks. Another condition favoring a rise was the disparity that existed between dividend yields on standard stocks and the money-rates that prevailed in the open market. On this point he gave an interesting illustration:

> "A few weeks ago it was easily possible for a capitalist to accumulate, say, 5,000 shares of Union Pacific stock at a price of 115. In order to pay for this stock, he could have borrowed money, and may still borrow it, for three months' use at an annual rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. In carrying the stock during these

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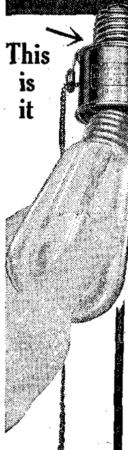

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three months, his entire expense, including interest charges, brokers' fees, and Government taxes, would have been not greatly in excess of $5,000. But some time, however, in the course of the three months he would have received from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in payment of the quarterly dividend upon the stock a check for $10,000. The reflection is obvious that the capitalist would have to assume the chance of a decline in the market price of the stock during this period; but the corollary reflection is also obvious that when any such disparity exists between dividend yield and interest-rate as that which has been quoted, only the most exceptional circumstances can prevent or even delay an automatic movement toward its correction. When exactly the reverse condition exists, when securities yield but 3 per cent. and time money commands 6 per cent. or 7 per cent., the stage is set for what Wall Street calls a panic. These two extremities of conditions are usually of infrequent occurrence, and for that reason, perhaps, the general public is slow to realize their significance when they occur. Their force, however, is of a nature akin to gravitation."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Light and Dark.—THE OPTIMIST—"That boy will be President some day."

THE PESSIMIST—"That boy will be Vice-President some day."—*Puck.*

Unusual.—Speaking of long memories, a writer in the Boston *Globe* says: "I can remember my grandmother when nineteen months of age."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

Unhealthy.—"Hiram writes that the first day he was in London he lost £12."

"Great Cæsar's ghost! Ain't they got any health laws in that town?"—*Buffalo Express.*

Resentful.—JACK—"Sent back your letter unopened, eh! Why did she do that?"

TOM—"She said the postman who delivered the missive kicked her dog."—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Little Faults.—MAGISTRATE—"It appears to be your record, Mary Moselle, that you have been 35 times previously convicted of drunkenness."

THE PRISONER—"No woman is perfect."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The Greater Need.—BOOK AGENT—"This book will teach you the way to economize."

THE VICTIM—"That's no good to me. What I need is a book to teach me how to live without economizing."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Nursie Knew.—Former President Taft tells this one on himself:

"There is a lad of my acquaintance in New Haven," said Mr. Taft, "who used to bite his nails. 'See here,' said his nurse to him one day, 'if you keep biting your nails like that, do you know what will happen to you?'

"'No,' said the youngster. 'What?'"

"'You'll swell up like a balloon and burst.'

"The boy believed his nurse. He stopt biting his nails at once. About a month after the discontinuance of his habit he encountered me at luncheon. He surveyed me with stern disapproval. Then he walked over and said to me accusingly:

"'You bite your nails!'"—*Everybody's.*

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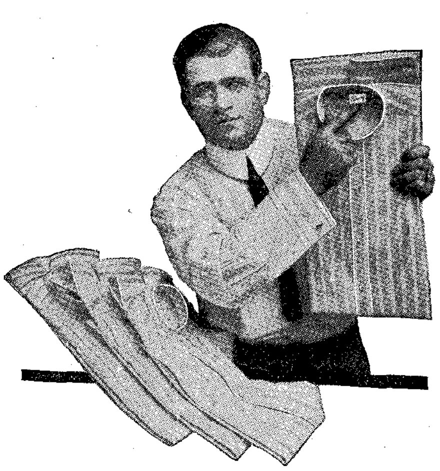

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First Aid.—L'Enfant—"Father, what is a 'sepulchral tone of voice'?"

Le Pere—"That means, to speak gravely."—*Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.*

The Black Sheep.—He leaves nine children, eight of whom are honored and respected citizens of this State, and the other lives in Missouri.—*Lyons* (*Kan.*) *News.*

The Secret.—"Pop, how do the people in the Weather Bureau find out what kind of weather we're going to have?"

"They don't, son."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Only a Neutral.—"Why don't you organize with us Turks and Bulgarians and Servians to demand your rights in the United States?"

"I haven't any special rights in the United States," responded the other quietly. "I was born here."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Embarrassing.—First Stage Hand—"What was the row out front during the first scene, Bill?"

Second Stage Hand—"The understudy nursemaid got excited and carried in the heroine's baby when it wasn't due to appear until three years later in the fourth act."—*U. of Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Not "F.O.B."—The motor-bus stopt, and the conductor looked earnestly up the steps, but no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently.

"'Ere, you," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for it. I can't bring it on the bus for you."—*Tit-Bits.*

As of Old.—Fond Mother—"Bobbie, come here. I have something awfully nice to tell you."

Bobbie (age six)—"Aw—I don't care. I know what it is. Big brother's home from college."

Fond Mother—"Why, Bobbie, how could you guess?"

Bobbie—"My bank don't rattle any more."—*University of Nebraska Awgwan.*

Her Pride Touched.—A teachers' meeting was in progress, and it was decided that the more difficult subjects should come in the morning, and those that required less application later in the day. History was last on the list, and Miss Wheeler, the young teacher, protested.

"But it certainly is easier than science or mathematics," the principal insisted.

"As I teach it," replied the young teacher, "no subject could be more difficult and confusing."—*Lippincott's.*

Sunday's New War-Cry.—The essence of Billy Sunday's platform manner is his endeavor to startle his hearers. He has an earnest disciple in the make-up man of the New York *Evening Mail*, who achieves, in reporting one of Billy's sermons, the following, as noted by "F. P. A." in *The Tribune*:

"Young people must have fun. They must have a good time. Then, in God's name, make your homes as attractive as you can for them, so they won't want to go away."

The evangelist bounded across the platform, brought up suddenly close to the edge and shook his fist as he shouted:

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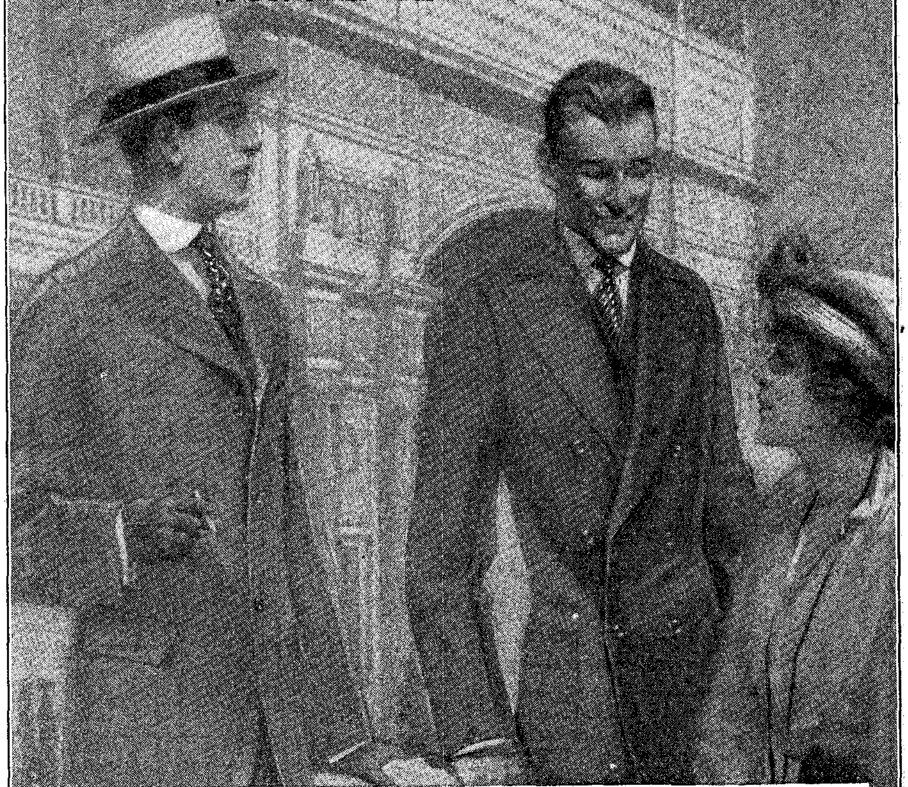

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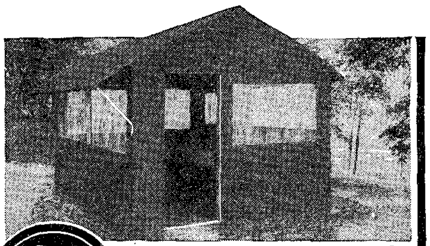

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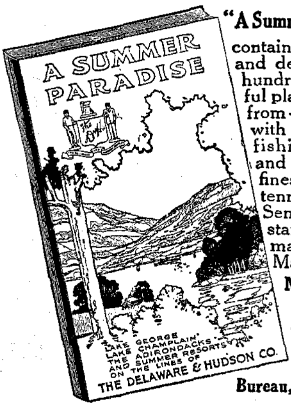
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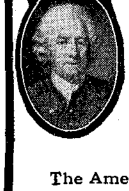

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Beneath Him.—FARMER—" I'll give you $5 a month and your board ! "

APPLICANT—"Aw, shucks ! What do you think I am, a college graduate? "—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Cruel Spite.—VILLAGE HABERDASHER—" Yew take it from me, sir, folk in our village be very spiteful agin the Germans. Why, Oi reckon Oi've sold fifty 'ankerchers wi' Kitchener's face on 'em ! "—*Punch.*

Historical.—Miss Smith, the teacher, was hearing the history class. The pupils seemed unusually dull.

" Now," she said, " Mary followed Edward VI., didn't she? "

"Yes, ma'am," replied a little girl.

"And now, who followed Mary? " asked the teacher, hopefully. All was silent for a moment, then Elsie raised her hand.

" Yes, Elsie? " queried the teacher. " Who followed Mary? "

" Her little lamb, teacher," said Elsie, triumphantly.—*Harper's Monthly.*

His Place in the Sun.—Cy Warman, author of the song " Sweet Marie," who died a few months ago in Chicago, was a high official of the Grand Trunk Railroad; but he was always modest about his post.

Once he stopt overnight at a little hotel in northern Michigan, conducted by a man who had previously run a shooting-gallery and later a night-lunch car in New York. The host related his own life-story at length. Then he became interested in the biography of the visitor.

" What do you do up in Montreal, Mr. Warman? "

" I work for the Grand Trunk," said Warman.

" What kind of a job have you got—do you sell tickets or handle baggage? "

" Oh, I've got a better job than either of those," said Cy. " You know the man who goes alongside of the train and taps the wheels with a hammer to see that everything's all right? . . . Well, I help him listen."—*Everybody's.*

Harmonious Neutrality.—A correspondent sends us this story, evidently from an ironical Swiss paper. A few soldiers belonging to part of a Swiss regiment in garrison at Basel went to a certain café for refreshments. One of them sat down alone at a table. Later a civilian, a German, joined him and the two began to talk war politics. " Would you shoot on the Germans if they invaded Switzerland? " asked the German.

" Oh, no, never ! " exclaimed the soldier.

" Waiter, a pint of beer and a beefsteak with potatoes for this brave man," ordered the civilian.

"And your pals sitting at the next table —would they also not shoot the Germans if they tried to invade this country? "

" Oh, no, never ! " retorted the Swiss.

" Waiter, a glass of beer for each of the soldiers at the next table ! " ordered the civilian.

And addressing again the soldier, he asked: " Is this generally the view held in the Swiss Army in regard to a possible German invasion? Are all the Swiss soldiers so Germanophil? "

" I don't know," replied the soldier.

" But why would you not shoot the Germans? "

" Because we belong to the band."—*Manchester Guardian.*

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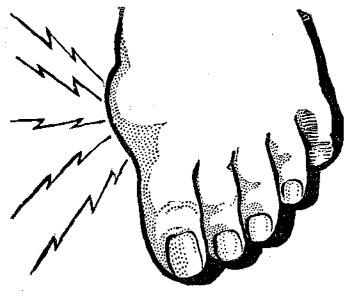

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

April 6.—The Russians are reported to have captured Smolnik, east of Lupkow Pass, and to have separated the Austro-Hungarian forces with a strong entering wedge at Rostock Pass.

April 7.—Petrograd claims that entrance has been effected into Hungary over the Karpathians, and that only the perfection of new strategic plans halts the invasion.

April 11.—German attacks on Ossowiecz are stimulated. Bucharest reports hot fighting in Bukowina, in which an Austrian armored train is completely destroyed. The Beskid and Uszok passes, which must be gained before the invasion of Hungary begins, are strongly held by the Austrians, reenforced by 280,000 Germans. With this continued resistance, the progress of the Russians south of the Karpathians is checked.

IN THE WEST

April 7.—Engagements all along the line are fiercely contested. The Germans report the final capture of Drei Grachten, in Belgium, and the French the successful repulse of attacks at Les Eparges. Reims is shelled with incendiary bombs.

April 10.—The French gain a position at Les Eparges, commanding the Woëvre plain and threatening the German advance positions.

April 14.—A *Zeppelin* raids English coast towns in the Tyne district near the great Armstrong shipyards at Elswick. The town of Blyth is the center of the attack.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

April 7.—Norse aviators discover that several German submarines are maintaining a base at Bergen Bay, on the Norwegian coast.

April 8.—Berlin reports the number of prisoners held in Germany on April 1 as 10,175 officers and 802,633 men; of these 242,364 are French, 509,350 Russian, 40,267 Belgian, and 20,827 British.

April 9.—Germany prohibits all exports into Italy and seizes many empty Italian cars on the international railroad-lines at the Swiss border.

April 10.—It is reported that the returning New York State relief ship *Harpalyce* is blown up in the North Sea. Thirty-six men are missing.

The Liverpool dock strikes that have caused England much concern are reported to be ended and the men at work.

April 11.—Of the 1,668¾ miles of front held by the Allies in the East and West, the Paris *Matin* estimates the whole distance to be distributed as follows: French troops, 544 miles; English troops, 31½ miles; Belgian troops, 17¼ miles; Russians, 857 miles; and the Servian and Montenegrin Armies, 219 miles.

DOMESTIC

April 9.—The death of Dr. Ernest P. Magruder, of Washington, D. C., in Servia, of typhus fever, is announced.

April 10.—Major-General William C. Gorgas accepts the offer of the Trustees

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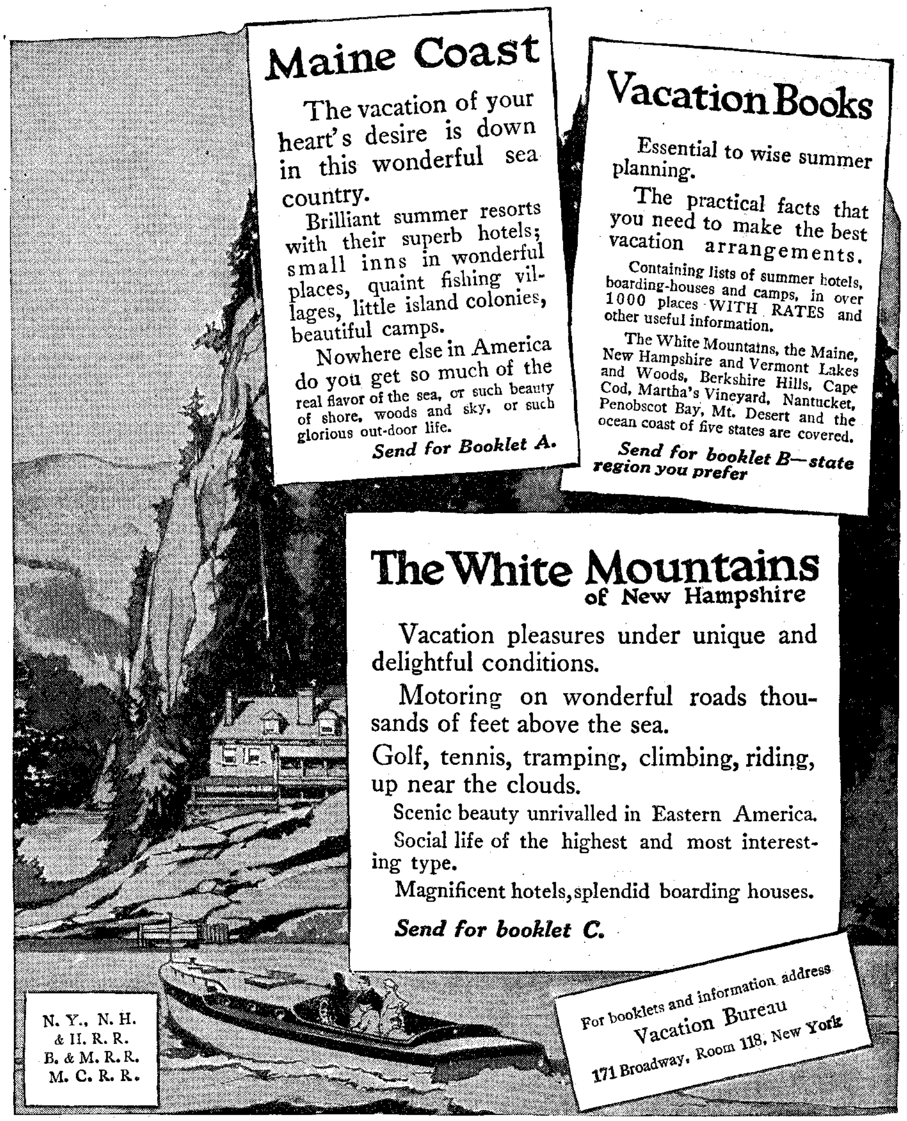

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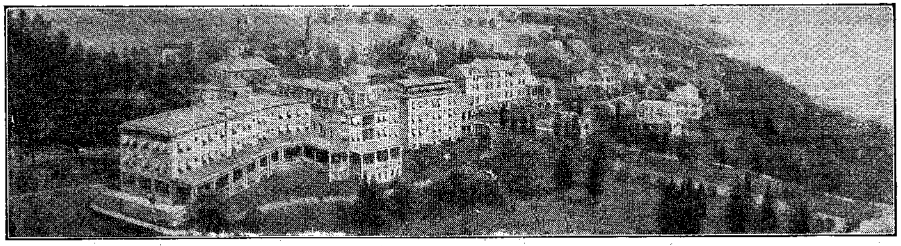

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of the Rockefeller Foundation, to take charge of the Servian typhus campaign.

President Wilson announces that the Federal railroad to be built in Alaska will extend from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, 471 miles distant. This is to include the Alaskan Northern, running north from Seward, which is to be bought by the Government for $1,150,000.

April 11.—The German converted cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, pursued by British war-ships, seeks refuge in Newport News.

April 13.—The Riggs National Bank of Washington begins legal proceedings against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams, alleging that they have attempted to ruin the bank's business.

Excitement is caused in the New York Stock Exchange by the rise of Bethlehem Steel stock to 155.

Miss Jane Addams and fifty associates sail on the *Noordam* to attend the International Congress of the Woman's Peace party at The Hague.

Bills passed by the Colorado Senate which would have abolished Judge Ben Lindsey's Juvenile Court in Denver are vetoed by the Governor.

April 14.—Diving 288 feet to the bottom of Honolulu Harbor, Chief Gunner's Mate Crilley, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, finds the *F-4* and establishes a new diving-record.

Made It All Right.—"The convict who escaped was one of the most polite men in the prison."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. B. R.," New York, N. Y.—"What is a *horrick?*"

The word *hurrock*, which has such different forms in varying British dialects as *horrock* and *horrick*, is used with several meanings, as: (1) A collection of refuse or stones. (2) A quantity of anything. (3) A stout woman. (4) That part of the stern of a boat behind the stern-seat.

"L. D. F.," Bernardsville, N. J.—"Kindly explain the exact meaning of 'split infinitive' and give a sentence illustrating the same."

The *split*, or, as it is sometimes called, *cleft infinitive*, is the insertion of a word, usually an adverb or qualifying adjective between the sign of the infinitive (*to*) and a verb, as "*to* quickly *recover* his health, he went abroad."

"M. C. D.," Prosser, Wash.—"Please explain the meaning of the words 'moral effect' as used in the following sentence, 'The Germans desired to capture Brussels more for the *moral effect* than for any strategic advantage.'"

One of the definitions of *moral* is, "acting or suited to act through man's sense of right, or, more loosely, through the intellect, or emotions, or rational nature generally: often opposed to *physical;* as, *moral* suasion; *moral* support." The following citation illustrates this meaning: "It was the *moral* as well as the military effect of a large and victorious army on the Rio Grande that caused the withdrawal of the French Army from Mexico."—S. B. LUCE in *North American Review*, December, 1819, p. 682. The capture of a nation's capital has a heartening effect on the nation effecting the capture, and a correspondingly demoralizing effect on the people whose capital is captured.

"C. N. C.," White Salmon, Wash.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of 'gladiolus.'"

Gladiolus (the plant) is pronounced with the *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*, the *o* as in *go*, and *u* as in *but*, the accent being on the third syllable. In the genus name the *i* is commonly pronounced with the sound of *i* as in *ice*.

"R. E. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What legislation has there been recently regarding new transportation facilities in Alaska?"

The Railroad Commission appointed by President Taft recommended, January 20, 1913, that two independent lines be constructed, one connecting the Yukon and Tanana River valleys with the tidewater by way of Cordova, Chitiva, and Fairbanks, and the other running from Seward around Cook Inlet and connecting with Kuskokwim and Sustina River systems, thus connecting the great coal-fields with the sea. On March 12, 1914, Congress passed a law providing for such railroads, and, in pursuance of this act, an engineering commission was appointed by the President to locate a route or routes, the cost of the work not to exceed $35,000,000. The commission's report is noted elsewhere in this issue.

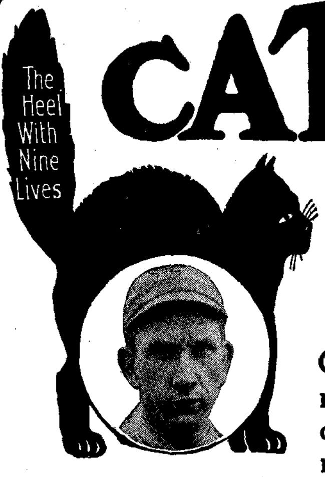
"J. C. R.," Ocean View, Va.—"In an atlas I read, 'Blackfeet Indian Reservation.' Should it not be 'Blackfoot'? (2) Is there historic or other ground for the universal and confusing custom in the Southern States of using 'evening' for 'afternoon'?"

(1) It all depends upon the official designation of the territory. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines "Blackfeet," as well as "Blackfoot." (2) This custom probably arose from the fact that the Spanish language makes no distinction between "afternoon" and "evening," using the word "tarde" for both. In French "après-midi" is used for "afternoon," and "soir" for "evening" or "night."

"J. L. W.," Fowler, Colo.—"Why is 'benefited' spelled with one 't' while 'fitted' has two?"

It is a matter of accentuation. The rule regarding the formation of the past tense and past participle of verbs ending in "-it" is that words of *one syllable*, or of more than one syllable *with the accent on the last syllable* (as "remit"), double the "t"; other words do not. In *benefit* the accent falls on the first syllable.

CAT'S PAW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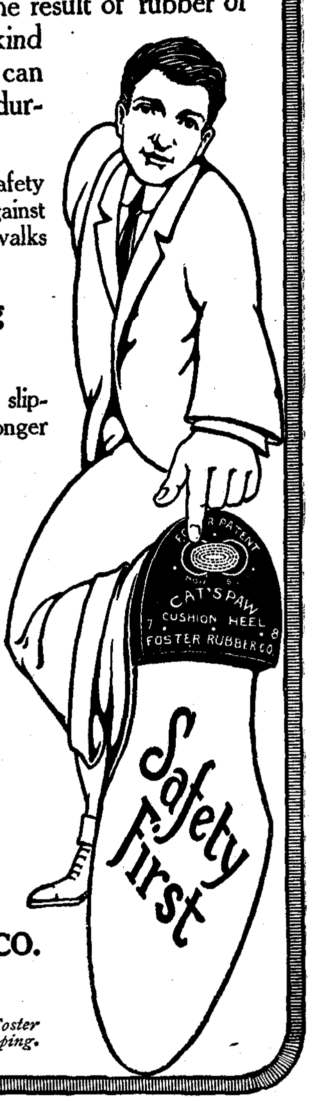

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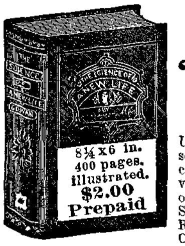

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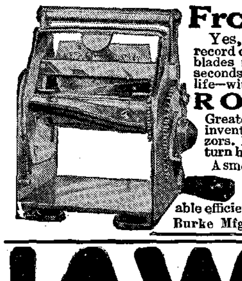

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